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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2527.

HALL'S PLAN FOR FOREST RESERVATION

Federal Forester Has Completed His Investigation of Island Trees.

Wm. L. Hall, in charge of the division of forest extension in the United States Bureau of Forestry, returned yesterday from Kauai, having completed his tour of investigation of the five principal islands of the group. Reservation and protection of forests will be the key note of the recommendations which Forester Hall will make to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry as a result of his two months' inspection of island forests.

"The object of the examination of Hawaii's forests by the Federal Bureau of Forestry at Washington, was to advise with the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry on the forest policy which ought to be adopted for the islands," said Mr. Hall to an advertiser reporter at the Hawaiian hotel yesterday.

"I have been here practically eight weeks and have been on the five important islands of the group, Molokai, Maui, Hawaii, Kauai and Oahu. The virgin forests of Hawaii are the most beautiful I have ever seen—they are unique in their beauty and attractiveness, on account of the abundance of ferns and mosses everywhere to be seen. The forests are tropical to be sure, but not exactly the same as the tropical forests you find elsewhere, although many of the woods are similar.

"While I had not time to make a close detailed study, I visited all the forests in the islands and studied them carefully to determine whether they occupy agricultural or non-agricultural land, and to determine their character, that is, the kind of trees they are composed of, and the nature and character of the undergrowth. The undergrowth is so important in the forest as to be almost a necessary part of the forest and conserving water.

"I studied, too, the condition of the forest as affected by fire, insects, grazing, etc., and for each forest area visited I studied its importance to other industries depending upon it, as for instance, to the plantations which depend upon irrigation and obtain water from forest regions.

"In general the forests of the islands have a very high value in equalizing the rainfall, and in holding the water in the soil, and frequently too, in causing rainfall, and since forests have such great value in this protective way, the Territory should make it its policy to maintain permanently in forest a good proportion of each island, restricting the forests, of course, so far as possible, to the land not valuable for other uses.

"Several causes have worked serious injury to the island forests in the past. Cattle, sheep, goats, insects, indiscriminate cutting, injurious grasses, wind and fire have all at various times and places done great damage.

"The areas which are to be kept permanently in forest, should be reserved and protected, so far as possible, from these enemies. The protection of forest lands can be accomplished by the Territorial government alone in a number of cases, but in many districts the government will have to work in cooperation with individuals and corporations. On these reserved areas it will be necessary to protect the forests from cattle and sheep by fences or other means and it will also be necessary to exterminate the wild cattle and goats which are at present doing great injury to the forests of all the islands. It will also be necessary to devise means of destroying insects, which are doing great damage in a number of cases, particularly to the koa forests. Professors Koehle and Perkins with their assistants will, I hope, be able to free the more important forest areas from injurious insects within a few years.

"After the forest reserves are made and protected, the next step should be their improvement. The reserves will necessarily have to include a good deal of land in which forest has been killed. These will have to be planted with suitable kinds of trees, and in addition a work of great importance will be the transforming of those portions of the reserved forests which have little value, into forests which will be commercially valuable. With careful work this can be done and while it will take time, it will be in the long run a very profitable course for the Board of Agriculture and Forestry to pursue. The kinds of trees to be planted in various districts will be determined by the Superintendent of Forestry after he has studied the conditions more carefully than I have been able to do during my hasty examination. Several of the important forest trees of the United States, such as the Redwood and Red Pine, probably do well in portions of the islands.

"The most important thing of the kind in the islands is the Forest Reserve. The Forest Reserve is a very important thing in the islands and it is very important that it should be protected and improved.

without their aid. I have been helped greatly too by many people on the different islands and I go away thoroughly impressed with the intelligent interest which the people of Hawaii have in the wise use of their forest lands. I can promise the hearty support of the Federal Bureau of Forestry in the carrying out of such a forest system as will be of the greatest value to the islands. As soon as I return to Washington I shall hand to Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, a report upon my investigations in Hawaii."

Mr. Hall expects to leave on the Siberia and soon almost directly to Washington. This afternoon he will meet with the Board of Agriculture and Forestry to discuss the recommendations he proposes to make.

THE REPUBLICANS IN WEST HAWAII

Editor Hawaiian Gazette: The members of the Republican campaigning party of West Hawaii, who have for the past week been stumping through North and South Kohala, report cordial reception and enthusiasm all along the line, and royal entertainment every where. Mrs. Atcherly tendered the party a luncheon at Kawaihae, and through the kindness of Mrs. Holloway they were treated to a delightful supper after the meeting at that place. They also enjoyed a very pleasant breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser in Mahukoua. In Kohala they were entertained by Mrs. Geo. S. Sigmund, Mr. Geo. P. Tulloch, and Mr. Robert Hild, and their stay was made pleasant for them by attentions from the citizens generally. Mr. Robert Hall, manager of Nihiu Mill, gave the men on that plantation a half holiday, and a large meeting was held there. The party desire particularly to thank Admiral Geo. Beckley of the Wilkes's S. S. Co. for his courtesy in taking them from Kawaihae to Mahukoua and for his kindness in consenting to run the Kihau about seven hours out of her course to take them to Kihau. The Admiral will certainly find, among this party, strong supporters for any political aspirations he may have. After reaching Kihau, the party will proceed on the Mauna Loa to Kau. The party consists of the following candidates:

J. A. Maguire, Frank J. Woods, Robert Hild and S. Lasaro, for supervisors; G. P. Kamao, for sheriff; J. K. Nahale, for auditor; G. F. Mayfield, for district attorney; H. L. Holstein, for assessor; D. P. Nanaia, for surveyor, and Jno. Kaelemakule, for treasurer.

REPUBLICANS HOLD POPULAR RALLY

A vigorous Republican rally was held last evening, the occasion being a union of the two districts. The voters met around hustings built on the corner of Wyllie and Liliha streets. Between four and five hundred listeners were present and punctuated the speeches with applause. A quiet club added to the general entertainment.

Supervisor Dwight of the Fifth was the first to mount the platform beneath the full moon and soon got the crowd interested. He spoke reminiscently of his observations on politics when in the States, and was followed by Jack Lucas, who, speaking in the vernacular, speedily made good his reputation as a humorist and had the crowd laughing in short order.

Supervisor-at-Large George Benton made a lengthy speech full of sound Republican doctrine and principle and was followed by Isaac Sherwood who talked both in Hawaiian and in English. He cited his long experience in the auditor's office ranging it along side the total inexperience, from a practical standpoint, of his antagonist, Kalauokalani Opio. Harry Murray was the next to address the voters, followed by W. T. Rawlins, who made a hit by applying the parable of Pharaoh's dream of the seven fat and seven lean kine to the present political situation. Mocking the Republican supervisors to the seven lusty cattle and the Home Rule nominees to precursors of famine and disaster.

Frank Archer spoke in Hawaiian and American. Pratt outlined the duties of the tax office and the mode by which assessments are fixed. R. M. Boyd spoke in both Hawaiian and English and Joe Gilman and Olepau wound up the meeting with Olipau remarks.

BOLD ROBBERS NOW SAID TO BE IN CITY JAIL

Police Rounded Up a Desperate Gang of Chinese During Yesterday.

"That's the man!" Fujikawa, the Honolulu plantation Japanese who was shot on Thursday afternoon on Moanalua road by a Chinese footpad, made this declaration as he looked through the grating window of a cell in which Chu Hoy had been placed by the police.

Chu Hoy was arrested early yesterday morning in a room back of a store on Liliha street above King street, and articles in his possession identified him to the police as the highwayman they had been looking for since Thursday.

Fujikawa, whose bullet wound in the thigh is almost healed, was summoned from Honolulu plantation and upon arrival here was conveyed to the police station. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth conducted Fujikawa, still limping, to the cells where three Chinese arrested in connection with the cases were confined. Chu Hoy was seated on the cell sleeping platform and was bending over when the party looked in. Chu was ordered to raise his head. He did so, Fujikawa started and exclaimed, "That's the man! He shot me!"

"Are you sure?" inquired the Deputy. The Japanese looked again and repeated his affirmation. The effect on Chu Hoy was startling. His eyes opened wide and a look of fear came into them. It was as though he had seen a ghost. He trembled and finally turned his head away. If his complexion could have paled it would have done so.

"What's matter?" he asked in a shaky voice.

"You see this Jap sometime before?" asked the Deputy.

"No, no, I no see him," was the reply.

The Jap saw the other two prisoners and said they were strangers to him. Chu Hoy is a well-built Chinese with a round, moon-like face. He wears no queue. His appearance tallies well with the description given by Foreman Cash of the Mutual Telephone Company, who saw the man wheeling into town after his fatal assault on Oda, the Japanese who died Saturday night.

THE LAIR DISCOVERED.

Ah On, the plucky and intelligent Chinese police officer, who has followed all clues since the second assault at Moanalua, came across evidence Sunday which led him to the lair of the highwayman. He tracked the fellow to the shack in the rear of the Liliha street store. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Ah On then worked on the case together. Both officers stealthily closed in on the shack, and suddenly forced an entrance. Three Chinese were sleeping inside and a show of fight was made, a knife being thrust at Chillingworth, but the assailant was knocked down by Ah On with a clubbed revolver. The men were placed under arrest and sent to the police station, one Chu Hoy, being later positively identified as the highwayman.

A search of the rooms revealed the bicycle which Chu Hoy used on his murderous outings, together with two revolvers. A coat was found in which were a number of cartridges. This coat has been identified as the one seen upon Chu Hoy last Friday. Also his trousers, cap and hat. The wheel has yellow rims, the hubs and spokes being painted brown. A knife, blood-stained, was also found.

An examination of the effects there showed that much of it was stolen property. There were bicycle tires, carpenter's tools, a miscellaneous collection of tobacco, bunches of keys, small saws, and several door locks.

A purse contained a sale ticket of Whitman & Co. showing that on June 2, 1903, one H. C. Iver Johnson revolver had been sold.

Under the shack a number of chickens were found, and there is no doubt the men were chicken thieves. The police, and especially Ah On and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, are entitled to the highest praise for a murderous gang has been run to earth. It is believed that the assault upon two persons at Waikamilo camp about two months ago was committed by the same persons.

THE LAST OF THE GANG.

The fourth and last member of the gang of Chinese desperadoes implicated in the shooting and robbery of the two Japs at Moanalua, was captured last night by Police Officer Mulletner after a desperate struggle, during which the patrolman's life was menaced. Lee Jim, an undersized, cunning-looking Chinese with a queue, wearing gum shoes and carrying a new loaded .25-caliber revolver, was landed behind the bars at 9 p. m. and is kept apart from his accomplices.

With the capture of Lee Jim the excellent detective work of Police Officer Ah On, the young Chinese special policeman, has brought to justice one of the most desperate gangs of ruffians Honolulu has harbored for many years.

After searching the shack on Liliha street yesterday for evidence of the gang's crimes, Officer Mulletner was put in charge. The officer sat in a chair in a small arched way leading to the small room of the gang. About 8:30 he heard footsteps. Some one was stealthily approaching. The officer listened, and then heard four sharp hand claps. Mulletner remained quiet and the signal was repeated. Then a key was thrust in the outer doorway, and the door was quietly pushed inward. Mulletner had drawn his revolver and as the head of a Chinaman came into view, he jumped forward, calling upon the intruder to show up his hands. The Chinaman was startled and made a dash for the door. Mulletner went in and up to the shoulders, the Chinaman evidently thought the officer was a robber, so he yelled:

"You want money? I give you quick!"

Mulletner assisted the Chinaman's hands up above his head, and felt the man's hip-pockets to ascertain whether he was armed. He thought he had concluded when he saw the man's right hand go down towards his front trousers' pocket. The officer then discovered a revolver there which he took possession of. The Chinaman kept dancing around as if frightened and once or twice made a movement to regain possession of the gun. As the two moved out into the covered way behind the Jap lodging house a Japanese woman came close to the pair, and the Chinaman made a dash for liberty. He managed to get the woman between himself and Mulletner, so that the latter could not fire. The officer pursued his quarry and fired without effect, but almost striking a Japanese who ran out to learn the trouble. A second shot also missed. Lee Jim ran up the alley to Akana's stables climbed a fence disappeared through a window into a shack and up against another fence where Mulletner awaited him. A struggle took place here, and the prisoner made a second dash, but was knocked down. He was then bound securely and brought to the station.

The revolver was a new one, and a receipt in his pocket showed it had been sold at E. O. Hall's on Thursday, Oct. 1, the day Fujikawa was shot. Ah On is of the opinion that Lee Jim and Chu Hoy worked together and were probably in company last Thursday and Friday at Moanalua, one keeping watch and the other doing the hold-up work.

The gang has been doing a large business in stolen bicycles for the last four or five months.

DR. PRATT'S SERVICES.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth spoke highly last night of the services rendered by Dr. Pratt, chief health officer, in connection with the capture of the Chinese outlaws. He said:

"Dr. Uchida testified at the coroner's inquest that the man died from perforation of the intestines. He did not know whether it was caused by a bullet wound or not, but thought it was."

"I asked Dr. Pratt if it was possible to locate the bullets at that stage. He thought it was and gave me a disinfectant permit. The body was dug up and taken to the morgue."

"Dr. Pratt worked at the body for two hours under fearful conditions. He succeeded in locating one of the bullets in the bladder and the other in the leg. Both had taken a downward course from the point of entrance. The intestines were not perforated at any place."

"Dr. Uchida said the wound was that of a .22-caliber bullet, if any. The bullets are .25-caliber."

"It is not every doctor who would put himself to so disagreeable an experience as Dr. Pratt did for the public service on this occasion, and I cannot express how highly I appreciate his assistance."

FORESTER HALL REPORTS FOREST RESERVE PLAN

Suggests the Boundaries on Each Island—Gives Hope of Special Instructor as Well as Superintendent From Federal Bureau.

William L. Hall, the expert forester sent from Washington to report on Hawaiian forests, made an oral report, aided by maps and brief notes, to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday afternoon. At the invitation of Governor Dole, the meeting was held in his office. Besides the Governor and Mr. Hall there were present:

L. A. Thurston, president; H. E. Cooper, secretary; J. F. Brown, A. W. Carter and James D. Dole, members of the board; W. R. Castle, Mr. Kruse of Kamehameha school, F. S. Dodge and A. F. Judd.

President Thurston stated that this was a special meeting to hear what Mr. Hall had to say about the results of his inspection of forests on the different islands, therefore the reading of minutes might be waived.

INTRODUCTORY.

Mr. Hall stated that he had preferred to see as much of the Territory as possible to spending a great deal of time on his report. He believed there was a good future for forestry in Hawaii and had no criticism to make. It was not his wish to say anything they would not like to hear. The preservation of forests was of great importance to the islands and the forests could not be sustained if their enemies were not combated. There was possible an extensive system of forest reservation on the five principal islands. Mr. Hall then proceeded to outline a plan of such reservations.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

There should be two reservations at least on the island of Oahu, one in each of the great ranges of mountains. He could not state the extent of the Waianae forest to be reserved, but indicated its general bounds on the map. That range was very important for the water supply.

Governor Dole asked how low down the forest line should be drawn.

Mr. Hall said the western slope was too precipitous to need bounds. On the eastern slope the line should be as far down as the present forest extends, as low as 1500 feet elevation he thought. It would have to be a varying line. Some places it would run to 2000 feet before striking any forest.

In the Koolau mountains practically the whole range would be taken, beginning where the forest does at the north, and extending to Palolo valley. Here again the forest line varied a great deal. On Tantalus it was sometimes 2000 feet before they could find any forest, while on the southern slope it went down as low as 700 feet. The boundary might be at an elevation of 1000 to 1500 feet. Those two were all the reservations that he would recommend at present for Oahu.

Mr. Cooper asked about the advisability of a contour line, seeing how valleys slashed into this side of the Koolau range.

Mr. Hall did not mean an absolute contour line, but a general line. It would be more accurate to take certain points from ridge to ridge. He thought they would find the same rule applied to other districts.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

The Molokai ranch, Mr. Hall said, had put in a protective fence. He thought the government should arrange to make that protective fence permanent. Governor Dole asked if it would protect the northern end. "Yes," was the reply. "I think that portion of Molokai is worthy of protection, although there is not much use made of the water now. Still the time may come when the water will be very useful."

Mr. Judd remarked that the fence went up to meet the Pelekunu valley at a height of 5500 feet.

Mr. Hall, answering a question, did not think there was present necessity for any other reservation.

Mr. Castle said there was formerly a forest at the western end.

Mr. Carter had read a description of it within 25 years ago, which said it was all bare.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

West Maui should have a forest reservation, Mr. Hall said. He did not think there was much stock above Lahaina plantation, and the forests there looked very well. The second reserve should be on the western slope of Haleakala, for the benefit of the plantations. Some of that region bore forest.

Mr. Cooper, on a reference to the new road, stated that he received from Mr. Howell that day the survey of the road. It was to go above 700 feet.

Mr. Hall remarked that if the road did not go much below 900 feet the reserve should come down to the road. It would be easier to keep up the fence if near the road. The line of the reserve would be right at about 1000 feet. Since the road was placed so low, the boundary perhaps should follow the line of the ditches, some of which were below 1000 feet.

Mr. Cooper mentioned that some pieces of homestead land were above 1000 feet.

Mr. Hall proceeded to say that the third reserve should be in Hana district. They had got to reserve what little forest land remained in upper Kula.

Governor Dole suggested the line be fixed a little above the corn belt.

Mr. Hall would prefer 2500 to 4000 feet elevation. Answering a question of the Governor he said the mountain above Hana, which was a very important forest now, might sustain varieties of lumber trees from high latitudes. Governor Dole concluded, remarking on a resemblance of the region to the region of coniferous trees in California. Mr. Hall said while there were no streams of water from that part, still he thought it was very important to have forest kept there, even though it should never be a commercial forest. When all the conditions favored the growth of lumber woods there, it was the more important to attempt reforestation.

Mr. Carter asked about the Kahikiuli lease.

Governor Dole said a forest reservation was not in the lease, but Dr. Raymond said he would like to have it, as his cattle got lost in the woods.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Mr. Hall showed on the map where a forest reservation should be made in Kohala. It was extremely important that this portion should be reserved. The streams which ran into the gulches from that tract and others required one small reservation. If there was any way to make arrangements with Mr. Woods it ought to be done. As he had very little government land, it might be a matter of some difficulty. Mr. Hall assented to Mr. Thurston's suggestion that Woods' land was the key to the situation in that district. He knew of no more important place. It was an extension of the present forest belt. Mr. Hall's pointer found the place where the much discussed Kohala ditch franchise lies. The line should follow quite

Continued on page 2.)

COUNTERFEITING OUTFIT CAPTURED BY THE POLICE

Crude implements for the counterfeiting of five-cent pieces were discovered yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Chester Doyle, and the head and members of the gang engaged in the work are now in separate cells at the police station. The men are Chinese—Chu Hoy, the highwayman, Ah Yin and Lee Yan, all three having been arrested early yesterday morning in connection with the assaults on Fujikawa and Oda on Moanalua road.

To what extent the counterfeiting has been carried on has not yet been learned by the police, but the prima facie evidence of counterfeiting tools was sufficient to cause the police to commence an investigation, which may yet lead to the discovery of counterfeit nickels being floated in the city.

Yesterday afternoon the Deputy, Chester Doyle and Ah On made a search of the highwayman's shack and brought to light much new evidence to convict Chu Hoy of the crime with which he is now charged—murder.

In a small box were found three pieces of lead. Each had the imprint of a five-cent piece, deeply imbedded, the nickels being impressed on the obverse and reverse faces. The imprints bore the year dates of 1899 and 1901. Then were found several cement cylinders each bearing the cast at one end of the face and back of a nickel, evidently made from the lead moulds. A crucible for melting metal was also discovered and taken to the police station.

The police are of the opinion they have uncovered one of the most skillful and daring gangs of crooks in the city.

A charge of counterfeiting may be entered against the Chinese by the Federal authorities, counterfeiting being a Federal offense.

HOME RULERS DON'T LIKE THEIR OLIGARCHICAL RULE

Dissatisfied with the oligarchical among the Hawaiians with the one method in the Home Rule party, it is purpose of putting himself on record that some prominent Home Ruler will shortly leave that organization and advocate the Republican ticket, politics and campaign. It is understood that he is not alone, by any means, in sharing this view of the political situation.

Another Home Ruler, one of the most powerful men in the Fifth district, has a little bit to control the party and dictate even tickets to its followers, is the situation and has announced his not conducive to the best interests of the general public.

A prominent Home Ruler is said to be cauge. His formal announcement to planning a speech-making campaign this end is expected in a few days.

BACK TO ALMA MATER AFTER HALF A CENTURY'S ABSENCE

Fifty years ago the good ship Waverly was on her way to Honolulu from Boston via Cape Horn, and upon her deck stood Miss Martha Chamberlain, who had graduated in the class of 1853 at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and was returning to her island home. Yesterday when the Alameda came into port, Miss Chamberlain again stepped upon the islands having arrived from Mount Holyoke Seminary—Or College, as it is now—where she had attended the 50th anniversary of the graduation of her class. In 1853, a class of 45 had gone out and early this year twenty-three of these were still in the land of the living and thirteen were present at the reunion.

Miss Chamberlain returned yesterday improved in health and enthusiastic not only over the progress and improvements at Mount Holyoke, but also the wonderful strides in commercial life all over the United States.

"I journeyed from the Pacific to the Atlantic and back again," said Miss Chamberlain, "and I can safely say that I was overwhelmed at the magnitude of the works of a public nature to be seen everywhere. The great subway of Boston is something that cannot be comprehended until one travels through it. The immense manufacturing plants in the cities I passed

through are indicative of the strides toward commercial supremacy which our country is making. But the twenty-eight-story buildings—well, I did not investigate the top stories of those buildings, and have no desire to go into them.

"Everywhere I went people wanted to know of Hawaii, but there is an awful lot of ignorance about our Islands. I made several addresses on Hawaii, and had to tell my story over and over again. It was quite amusing when people stared at me and said, 'But you are not really going back there again, are you?' as if Hawaii was down in the Gilbert group and a place where we shouldn't think of going back to. But they will learn about us in time.

"I felt dazed when I looked upon the new buildings at Mount Holyoke. It was so Phoenix-like after the fire of 1890. But the old railing which I knew when I attended the school, was retained about the new buildings, so that there would be something familiar to the old students.

"The campus, I believe, is one of the finest in the country. They have added 1840. Prof. Lyons went in the same vessel to attend Yale, and he also, this year, attended a class reunion and received a degree at the college."

A. LOUISON WANTS MORE PORTUGUESE SETTLERS

Honolulu, Hawaii, Sept. 26, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: I beg to enclose you a clipping from the San Francisco Chronicle of August 23rd showing the manner in which the California Promotion Committee is striving to bring settlers to that state.

The article speaks for itself and I believe the method proposed would serve as a guide for similar procedure in Hawaii, in case intentions exist to populate this territory with a people who will settle here, and cast their fortunes with us.

According to my belief the Portuguese people are the best white race yet brought to Hawaii for agricultural and homestead purposes, for the many hundreds of homesteads, created by them in these Islands attest to the desirability of this class.

Their entire accumulations and earnings remain here after settlement and all are raising families and are swelling the population of a permanent kind. They thus add a most valuable economic and industrial force for a stable future growth.

It may be that there exists in the farming sections of Italy as good and thrifty a class as the Portuguese, and if so this should be ascertained. Our future demands a steady and reliable influx of immigrants whose wants will call mostly, if not entirely, for American grown and manufactured products for then we will be able to demand justly the protective arm of the United States, and with such a possibility a reality, Hawaii's future as an industrial and commercial field will be bright and rosy. The Latin races are more suited to a tropical climate on account of their adaptability over northern races to warm weather.

Should you deem it fit, and of value, according to your judgment, will you

kindly give enclosed clipping space in the columns of your paper.

Yours respectfully,
ABE LOUISON.

Following is the clipping referred to:

"In order to bring a permanent class of settlers who are able to own their own homes and add to the capital of California, and who at the same time will assist in gathering the great fruit crop, the California Promotion Committee has addressed a letter to the various farmers in the State, asking whether they will be willing to sell small tracts of from one to fifteen acres to Eastern settlers with the understanding that the settlers and the farmers will owe their first services to the one who sells them the lands.

"It is believed by this committee that this plan will be very effective, inasmuch as a large proportion of those who are now coming to the state are buying small tracts and cultivating them, and it would seem to us a great number of farmers would be willing to parcel their land. In this matter the Eastern settler will have a large selection at his command.

"In the circular sent out to farmers they are informed that the effort of the Promotion Committee to obtain farm help from the agricultural districts of the Eastern States for the California fruit-growers and farmers of the State generally, has resulted in the discovery that many farmers and their families in the Middle West with some capital are ready to come to California to engage in fruit growing and general farming on a small scale if they can locate here under desirable conditions. A number of questions regarding how much land the farmers would be willing to sell and to what it is best suited are inclosed, and a personal reply is asked. The Promotion Committee thinks its plan will result in solving the labor problem in the country and in bringing desirable settlers."

MARK ROBINSON TO GIVE A BIG LUAU

Mark Robinson will signalize the opening of his campaign for Supervisor on the Republican ticket by giving a monster luau next Wednesday night on his Nuuanu Valley premises. The luau is intended to bring together Hawaiian voters from every part of the city, when in addition to the feast of edibles, political speeches will be made by Mr. Robinson and prominent members of the Republican party. The magnitude of the luau can best be understood from the fact that 1000 pounds of poi, 700 pounds of meats, and other foods in proportion have been ordered.

MAY CALL AT HONOLULU

The Hamburg-American line announces that it has arranged to send its cruising steamer Princess Victoria Louise on two trips around the world. The ship will leave New York about

KUHIO SUED ON ACCOUNT

Three more suits were filed yesterday against Delegate Kuhio. The first is entitled H. F. Wichman & Co. vs. Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole alias Cupid Kalaniana'ole. The amount sued for is \$58.86 being the balance due on account. An itemized statement of the account is given.

The second suit is brought by Mary E. Foster. She claims of Delegate Kuhio the sum of \$75 alleged to be due for the rent of Foster hall from August 24, 1902 to November 26, 1902.

The third suit is brought by E. O. Hall & Son and the amount claimed is \$29.45 alleged to be due for goods sold and delivered.

All three complaints are made returnable Monday.

Sept. 15, 1904, going by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. The trip will include an eighteen-day tour across India, a two weeks stay in Japan and a special train across the American continent. It will take about four and a half months and cost from \$2,000 up. The ship will leave San Francisco on a voyage the reverse of the first one, on Jan. 26, 1905.—New York Sun.

COMPARE THE TICKETS.

OFFICE	REPUBLICAN	HOME RULE
Sheriff—A. M. Brown	R. W. Wilcox
Clerk and Recorder—H. E. Murray	D. Kalanokalani, Jr.
Auditor—Isaac Sherwood	Charles Wilcox
District Attorney—W. T. Rawlins	Edgar Cayless
Tax Assessor and Collector—J. W. Pratt	O. P. Lauka
Surveyor—R. N. Boyd	Chris Willis
Treasurer—S. E. Damon	C. W. Booth
(G. F. Renton	J. H. Boyd
Supervisors At-Large (M. P. Robinson	Frank Harvey
(John Lucas	A. Fernandez
Supervisors, Fourth District—J. A. Gilman	David Notley
A. Hocking	Sam. Kamakaia
Supervisors, Fifth District—Frank Pahia	J. M. Kealoha
S. C. Dwight	S. K. Mahoe

THE TICKETS COMPARED.

A comparison of the Republican and the Home Rule tickets for county offices is a fair comparison of the character of the two parties.

The Republican nominees were chosen by the people. Every Republican had a voice through the primary elections, in selecting the ticket.

The Home Rule nominees were chosen by a hole in the corner convention, which was chosen by the bosses. The bosses ignore even the boss-controlled convention and put one nominee off and another on the ticket, as easily as a three card monte man shuffles cards.

The County Government is largely a business corporation, to collect assessments from the people and expend the money collected.

The people are the stockholders and the supervisors are the directors of this corporation.

County Government is a business proposition; the Republican party is a business party, and it has selected business men on its ticket.

Every man nominated by the Republicans is competent to earn his own living without government employment. Several of them are owners and managers of large business enterprises.

On the other hand the Home Rule nominees are nearly all needy politicians, depending on their wits or their relatives for support; without business of their own, or ability to manage a business if they were presented with one.

If a man cannot manage his own business successfully, the probabilities are that he cannot manage other people's business.

The Republican ticket is a representative one. The largest taxpayers, the sugar plantations, are represented by Renton, one of the ablest of plantation managers.

The large business interests of Honolulu are represented by Gilman, Hocking and Robinson.

The financial interests are represented by Damon.

The mechanics are represented by Lucas.

The native Hawaiian, the Hawaiian of foreign descent and the foreign born citizen all are recognized in the make up of the ticket.

By contrast the Home Rule ticket is thoroughly representative of but two classes, viz: job chasers and race prejudice promoters.

There is not a man on the ticket with one exception, who has ever taken a leading part in any agricultural, commercial or financial business.

There is not a mechanic on the ticket.

Although the overwhelming preponderance of taxes in the county will be paid by white men, only two out of fourteen nominees are whites, and they are Cayless and Booth.

So far as Cayless is concerned, he is a bird of passage and represents nobody but Cayless.

Booth is a kamaaina. We have all known him since he was a school boy, but he is known to fame only as a persistent schemer to sell the people an insignificant water right, for \$250,000, and who, within three months thereafter, was hiring lawyers to convince the tax assessor that the same water plus several blocks in area of city land was not worth more than \$10,425 for taxation purposes.

We leave it to the Home Rulers to say whom Booth represents.

They have named him for county treasurer. If he is elected, the treasury will make a fine center from which to carry on a campaign when the time comes to boost the value of Pauoa water again.

The Republican ticket, like the party and its principles, stands for popular government, business ability, economical administration, and fair representation of all classes.

The Home Rule ticket, like the party and its principles, stands for boss rule, administration by job hunters for the benefit of themselves and the exclusion from participation in the government of every man whose grandfather did not wear a malo, except a few hungry or scheming whites who are willing to be made use of for a consideration.

We ask any citizen who has not made up his mind as to which ticket to vote, to compare the two lists of names, and see if our analysis is not a correct one.

TOURISTS LOOKING THIS WAY.

Advertising Hawaii has barely begun, yet tourist inquiries are reaching the Promotion Committee here and the railroad and steamship companies on the mainland. People are getting interested. It looks as if some more good advertising work, leaving out "snowy slopes," would turn a reasonable part of next winter's tourist travel in this direction. But we must keep the work going until midwinter at least, to be resumed the next fall.

There are tourists, who feel disappointed in California, and who would find Hawaii just to their liking. Even in the mildest regions California is too cool for comfort in winter. Here the weather seems just right to an Eastern man, who revels in white ducks or in the surf or on the lawn in mid-January. Earthquakes, which are so common in California, are practically unknown on the island in which Honolulu is situated. We have no sand storms and no violent storms of any kind, save occasionally of rain. For various types of rheumatism the climate is almost a specific. Honolulu, having no malarial-carrying mosquitoes has no malarial diseases. True to tropical influence life here is much more restful than it is on the mainland anywhere.

A great many people finding California lacking in these essentials, hurry away to Florida or Mexico or to the West Indies. It should be Hawaii's privilege to get them to come in this direction. Here is the place for them; here they would find what they are after and plenty of it.

The misunderstandings over the cable recall the trouble in carrying on a deep sea correspondence with J. G. Pratt. Money is saved in the long run when an official cable interchange is under way, by using such words as are needed to fully convey the sense. Extreme brevity is not always desirable even when the rate is 35 cents a word.

No News of Revenue Cutter.

Acting Collector Stackable received no further word yesterday regarding the revenue cutter which Assistant Secretary Armstrong promised to send to Honolulu soon. A new cutter has just been launched on the coast, but she will not be sent to the islands. This is the Arcata, built in San Francisco, and now being towed by the cutter Hugh McCulloch to Puget Sound, where she is to be located permanently. The Golden Gate is to be assigned to San Francisco, and the McCulloch may be sent to Honolulu.

ED. ROSENBERG'S STORY IS GETTING OFFICIAL NOTICE

It Attracts Wide Attention in Administrative Circles—Honolulu's Immigrant Station—A to Bond Issue—Territorial Reports Wanted

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Dispatches from Honolulu, printed here this morning, that the agent of the Federation of Labor on an inspection tour of Hawaii had discovered many Japanese coming into the Territory by aid of their government or by other aid attracted wide attention in administrative circles. But the matter seems not to have taken the Department of Commerce by surprise. Immigration Commissioner F. P. Sargeant is absent, having recently gone north to Montreal, where he has business in connection with the smuggling of Chinese. It is learned here, however, that Mr. Sargeant made an investigation of that topic when he was in Hawaii a few months ago. He is said to have prepared a report on that and other labor topics in the territory of the mid-Pacific, which he has with him now and which he will probably talk over with President Roosevelt before coming back to Washington next Thursday.

In the absence of so many officials who have anything to do with the special subject, it is impossible to make any definite statement as to what will be done. Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor is away on his vacation and will not be back for a week yet. It was said at the Department today that Commissioner Sargeant also had looked very carefully into the complaints of the Porto Ricans in Hawaii and that probably he will have something to say about them in his report to President Roosevelt.

SMUGGLING CHINAMEN.

The troubles with the Chinese on the Northern border, especially at Malone, N. Y., are receiving much publicity. It is claimed that a bureau exists for bringing Chinamen in by hundreds on the claim that they are native born. The suborning of evidence to get such Chinamen into the country is charged. The Department of Commerce is giving the subject very careful attention and will try to stop the abuses. The state of affairs is probably unfortunate for Hawaii as it serves to inflame the laboring population here against Chinamen and indirectly will tend to make Congress wary of any legislation to allow Chinese to enter the Territory of Hawaii. It is not impossible that the present conditions will lead to even more stringent legislation, calculated to correct some parts of the existing law. Possibly the outcome will be the refusal of the Canadian railway lines to ship the Chinamen into this country in bond as it were, by which they evade the payment of the heavy head tax imposed by the Canadian government.

HONOLULU'S IMMIGRANT STATION.

The delays of the government are illustrated in the case of the proposed immigrant station for Honolulu. Several weeks ago Commissioner Sargeant told me that he would certainly be ready by September 1 to advertise for bids for the construction of the station but September 1 has been gone three weeks and the matter is still hanging in the air with no prospect of decisive action for two or three weeks yet. Mr. Sargeant sent some plans drawn by a Honolulu architect and meeting with Mr. Sargeant's approval in the main, to the supervising architect of the treasury. There they were taken under consideration and in the meantime Mr. Sargeant sent Mr. F. M. Bechtel on to Honolulu to take charge of the work. Then some one raised a question as to whether the construction of the station should be in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labor or in charge of the Treasury Department.

The law authorizing the work was carefully scanned and then the doubts grew. Secretary Cortelyou and Secretary Shaw have had consultations on the subject but the outcome is not certain. In the office of the supervising architect they say today that the work will probably be in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labor but it is apparent that the matter will not be decided until Secretary Cortelyou returns.

THE BOND ISSUE.

The matter of approving the bond issue, voted by the last territorial legislature, has been forwarded to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. The Interior Department has favorably recommended the approval of the issue and everything looks well for the territorial bonds. Secretary Hitchcock found Governor Dole's statement about the financial conditions in the island entirely satisfactory, as far as bearing on the proposed approval of the bonds was concerned. He forthwith favorably recommended the issue to President Roosevelt. It is not known how soon the President will formally approve the issue. The statement was made at the Interior Department today that he might do so within a day or two or it might not be for a week or more. President Roosevelt is coming back to Washington, according to his present plans, within a week.

The financial depression in New York is regarded here as very unfavorable to the sale of Hawaiian bonds in that city, at least for some time to come. Financiers look for no material improvement of the money market for sometime. It is a period of great uncertainty over there. The continual boom of the last five years has worn the market out and there is now the inevitable dullness which must sooner or later follow such prolonged activity. Great projects are going to smash almost every week because of the shrinkage of values or inability to raise money. The banks not only in New York but in many other cities are contracting their loans. It is more difficult to get money or to dispose of any kind of securities than at any time for many years past. Men with capital are keeping it in the bank till conditions become more settled.

TERRITORIAL REPORTS.

Secretary Hitchcock is in somewhat of a hurry to get in the reports of all the territorial governors, including that of Governor Dole of Hawaii. This statement was made today at the Interior Department, with the explanation that the Secretary feels he must have his own annual report ready earlier than usual this year because of assembling November 9 of the extra session of Congress. It is a question whether the cabinet officers will present their reports at the beginning of the extra session or at the beginning of the regular session if the President decides to have the reports presented at that time.

Mr. William Haywood, representative of the Hawaiian Planters, and Mrs. Haywood have returned from their summer at Oakland, Cal., and are now at their I staid residence.

Attorney Kinney, of Honolulu, who was in Washington several years ago when annexation was under consideration, is here now, a guest at the Raleigh.

ANTI-LAW CRUSADE

The Liquor Laws Alleged to Be Obsolete.

The hearing with possibly sustaining decision of the demurrers to the indictments against E. M. Jones, for the murder of Mrs. Parmenter and of Mrs. Jones, was forestalled yesterday morning by Attorney General Andrews with the entering of a nolle prosequi in each case.

Immediately on Judge Gear's releasing the prisoner under these proceedings already stated, the Attorney General presented two new indictments just returned by the grand jury. Mr. Dunne objected to the arraignment of Jones under the new papers, on the ground that the grand jury was not properly constituted with F. J. Church as substitute for Samuel Parker as foreman. The objection was overruled, and the defendant allowed to reserve his pleas until Monday.

MORE LAWS ATTACKED.

Judge Gear has been given the responsibility of passing upon another set of laws whose validity has been attacked. These are the laws providing for the regulation and control of the liquor traffic.

On behalf of Mannel Silva, charged with selling liquor without a license, J. M. Vivas has moved to quash the complaint, on the ground that the Organic Act requires new legislation on the subject by the Territorial Legislature, thus by implication repealing the old liquor laws.

The ruling of the court was reserved for a week.

BISHOP EJECTMENT CASE.

Before Judge De Bolt yesterday the jury was obtained to try the ejectment case of J. O. Carter et al., trustees of the estate of Bernice P. Bishop, deceased, vs. Lullia (w).

John S. Andrade, George H. Kauraiti, Benito Guerrero, J. H. Love, Milus W. Parkhurst, Charles B. Dwight, John Kuanana, E. E. Mossman, Edwin H. Paris, C. J. Falk, F. B. Angus and P. M. Lucas.

Holmes & Stanley appear for plaintiffs; Castle & Wittington for defendant. Plaintiff rested and, at the close of the day's session, the defendant's case was on.

FITCH'S RETORT COURTEOUS.

Former Attorney General E. P. Dole and the defendant were among the witnesses in the Axtell-Hendrick damage case before Judge Robinson. Lord and warm were some of the disputes over evidence. Thomas Fitch took occasion to present a reference to himself as "Colonel Tom Fitch, the statue and shrewd counsel," by C. C. Bittling, thus:

"For sixty-five years I have had six letters in my first name and nobody, except under circumstances of most intimate and friendly intercourse, is privileged to abbreviate my name."

NEW DIVORCE CASES.

Two divorce suits were filed by C. W. Ashford yesterday. Ann Perry asks for divorce from Antonio Perry on the grounds of habitual intemperance and extreme cruelty. They have a son of six, and a daughter of four years of age. Sarah K. Vida prays for dissolution of marriage between herself and Daniel R. Vida. They have two sons, one two years and four months, and the other nearly one year old. Mrs. Vida in her complaint says:

"That at all times herein mentioned said libellee has been, and he is now, strong, robust and healthy, and well able to provide this libellant and the said children of said parties with suitable maintenance; but that, despite such ability on his part, he, the said libellee, has, for and during more than fourteen months last past, to wit, since the first day of July, 1902, utterly and entirely failed, neglected and refused to provide suitable and maintenance for this libellant, or for said children of said parties, or for any or either of them, and he doth still so fail, neglect and refuse."

HAGEY SUIT AGAIN.

The seemingly interminable Hagey cure contract case is up again. Robertson & Wilder for plaintiff in the suit of Thomas M. Harrison vs. J. A. Magoon et al. have filed a motion to set a day for the hearing of the cause, which will be presented to Judge Robinson on Monday morning next.

TO DISMISS APPEAL.

In the action for summary possession of land, brought by Irene B. Cornwell against John F. Colburn, Robertson & Wilder for plaintiff move to dismiss the appeal of defendant on the ground that the rent due at the time of trial of said action in the District Court, to wit, \$27.50, has not been paid nor has defendant given any security for the payment thereof.

MORTGAGE SALE DECREED.

Judge Gear yesterday signed a decree of foreclosure and sale in the suit of W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., vs. H. C. Vida and Emma V. Vida. The receiver, L. C. Ables, is appointed as commissioner to sell the mortgaged property, which consists of the California saloon, its fixtures and stock, as well as the lease of the premises up to February 27, 1905. Debt, interest, costs and attorney's fee under the proceedings amount to \$5,685.54, besides which interest is chargeable on the principal sum of \$4,908.25 until the date of sale.

RICH MEN'S BONDS.

But if you're faced up enough to automobile, why don't you get a car? (Said one of the people I run into.)

HENDRICK MULCTED

In Five Thousand Dollars for Axtell.

J. C. Axtell was awarded damages of five thousand dollars against H. E. Hendrick for malicious prosecution, by the verdict of a jury before Judge Robinson yesterday morning.

The defendant is proprietor of the Hawaiian Iron Fence and Monumental Co. The plaintiff was an agent of the concern. On the 11th of April, 1902, Hendrick had a warrant issued for the arrest of Axtell, on a charge of embezzling \$500, and Axtell was arrested and compelled to give \$1000 bail for his release. He was tried by the late District Magistrate W. L. Wilcox on April 15 and acquitted.

Axtell brought the suit for damages against Hendrick six days later, claiming ten thousand dollars. The jury allows half that amount. P. M. Pond was foreman of the jury, which found the verdict after an absence of three-quarters of an hour.

Thomas Fitch for defendant gave notice of motion for a new trial. C. C. Bittling appeared for plaintiff.

BOTH SIDES APPEAL.

Judge De Bolt yesterday heard and denied the motion of defendants to amend the verdict, which was for themselves, in the ejectment case of Frank Godfrey, trustee, and Thomas Metcalf vs. Helen Rowland and others. Mr. Derby for defendants noted an exception to the decision, while Mr. Wilder for the plaintiffs noted an exception to the court's ruling that the surplusage in the verdict was immaterial.

Plaintiffs filed a motion for a new trial, which will be presented tomorrow morning.

TO INSPECT SECRET RECORD.

Edward Mitchell Jones, charged with murder in the first degree, by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder and J. J. Dunne, yesterday filed the following motion:

"Now comes the said Edward Mitchell Jones, defendant herein, and moves the court here to direct the Attorney-General to allow his (said defendant's) attorneys to inspect the minutes of the proceedings of the grand jury, had with reference to the above entitled cause and in connection with the charge against this defendant and for which he has been indicted herein, and to direct said Attorney-General to furnish his said attorneys with a copy of such proceedings."

ANSWERS.

In the partition suit of R. Kaloakamoku Anahui and three other Anahuis against James Anahui and seven other Anahuis, James Anahui for himself, answers, admitting the allegations in the bill and consenting that the prayer of petitioners be granted.

L. R. Madefros and J. P. Rodriguez by their attorneys, Henry Hogan and Holmes & Stanley, answer with a complete denial the assumption complaint of Allen W. T. Bottomley, trustee.

LANAI RANCH ACCOUNTS.

W. H. Pain, agent of Lanai ranch, has filed a batch of accounts in the suit of Frederick H. Hayselden vs. Wm. H. Pain et al. His cash account from August 14, 1900, to September 13, 1902, shows a balance to the good of \$4651.97. The trial balance sheet gives the net revenue as \$11,962.25.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

There are forty-two cases on the calendar for the opening session of the October term of the Supreme Court beginning tomorrow. Their titles and nature are as follows, while half a dozen more are likely to be moved on the calendar:

Henry J. Lyman et al. vs. Frank L. Winter et al. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Wong Tim. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit.

W. C. Achi vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. Original, Subinletion.

Geo. Munday vs. S. K. Kaeo. Appeal from Circuit Court of Lahue.

Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. vs. J. Cooper. Appeal from District Court, North Kona.

J. A. Magoon, Guardian, vs. Thomas Fitch. Error to Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

Guardianship of Rebecca P. Humeke. Appeal from Second Judge, First Circuit.

Lyle A. Dickey vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit.

R. W. McChesney et al. vs. Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., et al. Appeal from Circuit Judge, Third Circuit.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. vs. Ewa Plantation Co. et al. Original. Submission.

Tai Lau vs. Elipio Contreras. Appeal from Circuit Judge, Fifth Circuit.

C. M. Cooke, Ltd. vs. Treasurer of the Territory. Construction Re Stamp Act.

In re Guardianship of Susan Brush. Kemilia Holt vs. Kaunakali. Error to Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit.

H. W. Flint vs. Nina I. Flint. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit.

T. K. Lalakea vs. Hilo Sugar Co. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit.

S. Achi vs. Annie Walker et al. Error to Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Jan Ban vs. Teen Tim et al. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

The matter of the Information against George A. Davis. Information.

Territory of Hawaii vs. E. R. Cunha. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

In the matter of the Estate of J. F. O. Bannin. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

Wm. Lono Austin vs. J. D. Holt, Jr., et al. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

John D. Holt, Jr., vs. Wm. Lono Austin. Error to Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

J. N. K. Keola, Tax Collector, vs. Solomon Hale. Appeal from Circuit Court, Second Circuit.

S. B. Dole, as Governor et al., vs. H. E. Cooper, as Supt. of Public Works. Mandamus Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert William Holt. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

W. C. Achi vs. J. G. Henriquez. Appeal from District Court of North Kona.

Hawn, Com. & Sugar Co. vs. Walluku Sugar Co. Appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

Oahu Lumber and Building Co. vs. C. Ding Sing et al. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Ano Hilo vs. Her Majesty Liliuokalani. Appeal from Circuit Judge First Circuit.

Maria Correia vs. L. M. Baldwin et al. Appeal from District Court of Wailuku.

Mahiki K. Ferreira vs. John Ferreira. Appeal from Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

Thomas Fitch vs. E. M. Watson, guardian ad litem. Error to Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Thos. E. Cook, Administrator, vs. Tsuchi Kanai. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit.

Irene B. Cornwell vs. J. F. Colburn. Appeal from District Court of Honolulu.

Geo. H. Fairchild vs. W. G. Smith et al. Mandamus Appeal from Circuit Judge, Fifth Circuit.

W. A. Wright et al. vs. J. K. Farley, Assessor and Collector. Error to Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit.

Kali vs. Harry T. Mills. Appeal from District Court of South Kona.

Territory of Hawaii vs. B. H. Wright. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit.

Liam Sung et al. vs. Marion (Luning) Hoyt. Exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. vs. Hilo Railroad Co. Exceptions from Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit.

PUBLIC CASES.

Cases for the appellate court in which the public at large is interested are: Cooke vs. Treasurer, construction of Stamp Act; Dole et al. vs. Cooper, involving the validity of the Board of Public Institutions created by the County Act; Fairchild vs. Smith et al., as to whether voters have a right to register for the county election; also a number of tax appeals.

CHINESE PAY HOMAGE TO MOON

The full moon festival among the Chinese was in full blast yesterday and Saturday, the welkin being frayed by the discharge of bombs and long strings of firecrackers. The Chinese began celebrating on Saturday and ended last night. The various clubs around town kept open house during this time, and were at all times filled with Chinese celebrants in a holiday frame of mind. The club houses in all cases were elaborately decorated with bunting, principally vermilion, green and crimson, and huge lanterns. Fireworks were set off day and night, and the ear-splitting orchestras helped out the general attempt to create noise.

FERRIS MAY YET ESCAPE HANGING

There was a report about the city yesterday that the death penalty imposed upon George Ferris for the murder of John Watson had been commuted to life imprisonment. Governor Dole stated, however, that the report was not true, and that he had not acted in the matter as yet. The appeal of Ferris for executive clemency has been before Governor Dole for several months, and a short time ago he obtained an opinion from the Attorney General as to his power to intercede in the matter. It is probable that a decision will be given shortly.

DON'T THROW FAIR MONEY AWAY

The absurdity of spending the entire appropriation for the St. Louis Exposition in the erection of a Hawaiian building in a remote portion of the grounds, with no money left to provide exhibits is too glaring. That amount of money invested in judicious advertising and tourist soliciting would return many fold but it practically might as well be thrown away as to invest it in a remote and empty building at the St. Louis Fair.—Maui News.

Going to Hawaii.

Mr. Kay, the Trinidad sugar planter, will leave on the Kihau on Tuesday for a tour of the Hamakua and Hilo coast, after which he will visit Maui to inspect Mr. Baldwin's large sugar works at the H. C. & S. Co.'s plantation.

Mr. Kay brought special letters of introduction from John Fowler & Co. of London, to Col. Macfarlane and Mr. Hedeman of the Honolulu Iron Works Co. Steam cultivation has recently been adopted on his sugar estate in Trinidad, with Fowler & Co.'s steam plows. He will visit the Experiment Station and the Honolulu Iron Works today.

JAP ROBBED AND SHOT ON MOANALUA ROAD

The Lone Chinese Bicycle Highway- man Commits Another Daring Daylight Crime.

A lone Chinese highwayman at Puukekai hill, Moanalua, repeated yesterday, with deadly effect, the daring daylight robbery and shooting of a Japanese near the same place on Thursday last. The second victim, also a Japanese, lies now in a hospital of this city with two bullet wounds in his abdomen.

Robbery in yesterday's affair, was the motive for the assault; almost the same tactics of Thursday being followed.

The Chinese highwayman, who seems to have committed both crimes, did not escape identification yesterday, and the description now in the hands of the police, it is believed, will result in the footpad landing behind the bars.

HOW THE NEWS CAME.

About a quarter to three yesterday a telephone message from Honolulu plantation announced that another murder had been attempted on the road between S. M. Damon's ranch and water tank and the Honolulu plantation, the exact location being at Puukekai hill. The victim was at the plantation hospital and Dr. Charles B. Cooper had been summoned to attend him. The message was to the effect that the Jap's assailant was a Chinese, presumably the same who had shot and robbed Fujikawa the day before, for he had a bicycle. It was stated also that the robber, after shooting down his victim, who was unarmed, had robbed him of \$25.00, all that he had on his person.

Upon receipt of the information at the police station about 3:15, Officers Renear and McDuffie left the station for Puukekai on bicycles, and they were followed later by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and an advertiser man in a buggy. The two officers arrived at the hill in fifteen minutes. They met no Chinese bicyclist on the road, but found a cleft when they came across Charles Cash, foreman of the Mutual Telephone company, and a gang of linemen, who are erecting new telephone poles and stringing wires in the Moanalua district. Cash said that about three o'clock he and the workmen had seen a Chinese on a bicycle pedaling at a rapid pace in the direction of the city.

One of the workmen had taken special note of the man and described him as follows:

Tall Chinaman, about Renear's height, face spotted with white marks from a skin disease; wore a dark coat, light trousers, canvas shoes with rubber soles; rode a low-frame bicycle with brown rims and open-handle bars.

OFFICERS FOLLOW TRACKS.

The two officers went on to the hill where the assault took place, and then observed bicycle tracks leading off on a small road from the main road, toward the top of the hill. The tracks were lost here, but it is believed by the officers that the Chinaman chose this vantage ground for the reason that it commanded a view of the main road on either side, and all persons on the road could be sized up. Upon the information given by Cash the two officers started toward town, and meeting the Deputy Sheriff, were directed to take the Chinese sections of the city for the man described.

The Deputy Sheriff met Cash and the linemen and offered \$50 to the man who could locate the fugitive. At Puukekai Deputy Sheriff Fernandez and several officers of the plantation district were met, all mounted. At the Honolulu plantation hospital the Deputy

learned that the wounded Japanese, Oda by name, had been sent to the city on the late afternoon train by Dr. Cooper, owing to the serious nature of the wounds.

MANAGER LOW'S STORY.

Manager Low of the Honolulu Plantation stated that the first thing known of the assault was when Mr. Thompson en route to his home in Wahiawa came across Oda lying in the road, bleeding. The Jap was lifted into the wagon and conveyed to the plantation hospital.

Oda, who was working a contract at the plantation, had wound up his affairs there yesterday morning, and Manager Low had squared his account, giving him about \$55 in settlement. Oda, who intended leaving soon for Japan, started back for town. In the afternoon Oda started back for the plantation. At Puukekai hill he saw a Chinaman. A bicycle leaned against the fence. He passed by the Chinaman, and the latter followed. Suddenly the Chinaman thrust a revolver in Oda's face and asked for a dollar. Oda instinctively, and in self-defense, grasped the Chinaman's hand and the gun, and attempted to wrest the weapon from him. Then came a fierce struggle for its possession. The gun was drawn downward steadily and Oda began to feel that he would win, when the Chinaman crooked his finger on the trigger and fired as the muzzle pointed at the Jap's abdomen. As the blood gushed out of the wound, Oda's grasp was loosened, and he fell, the Chinaman firing again as he did so, the second ball taking effect two inches above the first. The Chinaman then robbed the helpless victim. Mr. Thompson met a Chinaman on a bicycle and about five minutes later came across the wounded Japanese.

Joe, a Portuguese working in the plantation store, walked from Moanalua to the plantation and remembered passing Oda, and a few minutes later passed the Chinaman, whose bicycle was leaning against the road fence. It must have been less than five minutes afterward that the assault took place although Joe did not hear shots.

The Japanese who was robbed and shot on Thursday is doing well at the plantation hospital, and is able to walk about, the bullet only having pierced the fleshy part of the left thigh.

A DANGEROUS FEELING.

Since the strike of the 500 Japanese working on shares, a number of Chinese have been employed to carry on the work. The Japs think the footpad is one of them. They say that the Chinese, wishing to frighten the Japs, off the plantation, have had recourse to the robbery and revolver methods. If such a belief became fixed, it is believed that this would sooner or later result in a race war. The police and Manager Low are both of the opinion that a town Chinaman, and a former crook, is the assailant. There are one or two Chinese recently released from Oahu prison, who are being sought by the police. Ah Iby, a former burglar, released about two weeks ago, is among the suspects.

The wounded Jap at the Liliha street hospital was too weak last night to talk much, except to confirm the story that his assailant wore a cap, was tall, and had a disfigured face.

A rumor was being run down last night that a suspicious looking Chinese had been seen sneaking about Moanalua. An officer was sent down to investigate.

DRAFT OF KOHALA DITCH FRANCHISE

Governor Dole gave a hearing on his draft of the Kohala ditch license yesterday morning. L. A. Thurston, president of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and E. S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, attended the conference at the request of the Governor. Others present were: A. C. Gehr and H. B. Gehr, representing the Kohala Ditch Co.; J. T. McCrosson and Fred Wundenberg, representing the Hawaii Ditch Co. and Samuel Parker's interest; W. O. Smith and Abram Lewis, attorneys, and Frank S. Dodge, surveyor, representing the B. P. Bishop Estate.

A. C. Gehr, as on former like occasions, declared he waived none of his claims of prior right to the franchise over all rivals, to which the Governor responded that he was aware of the fact.

There was discussion of various points. After the meeting Governor Dole stated the main features of the license as follows: Term of fifty years, with intervals of readjustment of conditions at twenty and thirty-five years; a percentage of net profits and a fixed annual rental of \$1000, the franchise, with conditions as finally settled, to be put up at auction. There will be a stipulation as to the amount of money the purchaser of the franchise shall expend within a given period after the sale.

A LINGERING COUGH may result in consumption. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures coughs, colds and influenza. It contains no harmful substance and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BEATEN BY A BRUTE

A big brute of a man, a native, was found last night standing over the prostrate form of a woman, who was lying in the street near the Magoon Block. The woman was moaning and when a police officer came to her assistance, he discovered that she was unable to stand. In answer to his questions, the woman stated that she had been beaten by the man, her husband. The patrol wagon was called and the couple were taken to the station.

The woman on the way said that her husband had left her at home, and he had been drinking. His neglect had caused her to leave her room and then the husband had pursued her. On Queen street when no one was near he had struck her with his big fist, kicked her on the thighs and stomach until she was almost unable to breathe and nearly insensible.

At the police station the woman had to sit in a chair while the lieutenant in charge investigated. She moaned with pain, but even then refused to make a charge against her husband. She said she would give him another chance.

A hack was called, but the woman's agony was so great that she had to be assisted into it by the police, the husband making no offer to do so. The woman was a fit subject for the hospital.

ENCOURAGING.

"Would you marry a Chinaman?" he asked. "Oh, dear," said the girl who is sarcastic replied, "this is so sudden! But I always supposed you merely looked like one."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BOOST TO THE BONDS

Federal Administration Makes Them Bank Security.

Secretary George R. Carter's latest cablegram is neither a complaint nor a query, but contains most gratifying news of Federal aid in enhancing the merits of the Hawaiian loan. It came to Treasurer Kepoliki yesterday morning and the following is its text:

"Treasurer decides to accept this issue bonds up to ninety as security for Government deposits and as substitutes for Government bonds to increase circulation. Trust Hawaii appreciates administration's extraordinary favor. Leave for New York."

It means that national banks may deposit the Hawaiian bonds in the United States treasury as security for deposits of United States funds in such banks, also as security for issues of notes by such banks, at the rate of 100 to 90 between the bonds and other deposits or notes. Considering that United States bonds are at a premium and bear lower interest than the Hawaiian bonds, it may be that the Hawaiian bonds will have a demand for this particular use even should it be impossible to obtain them at a discount. Mr. Kepoliki drafted a reply echoing the enthusiastic gratitude of Mr. Carter toward the Washington administration, thus: "We appreciate administration's extraordinary favor and congratulate you on your success."

This was amended by Governor Dole to read:

"We appreciate the administration's favorable action and congratulate you on your success."

The security value given to the Hawaiian five per cent. bonds is equal to that given to United States four per cent. bonds. United States two per cent. bonds are security at par for deposits and notes issued.

It is the opinion of heads of departments at the Territorial Capitol that this action of the Federal administration may cause the Hawaiian loan to be floated at par. Probably Mr. Carter will now be instructed to accept bids for the entire amount, with delivery in three portions up to April according to the original plan.

At all events, it is taken for granted that the success of the loan is certain, which means that much-needed public improvements held back for two years will soon be undertaken.

Mr. W. G. Cooper of the First National Bank wrote Secretary Shaw some time ago urging the proposition which has now been carried through by Mr. Carter.

GRAND LUAU LAST SATURDAY

Under the folds of Old Glory and the ensign of Hawaii nei, the iuan and bazaar of the Kapiolani Maternity Home will open at 12 o'clock noon today on the grounds of the Maternity Home, Beretania street near Punahou. The luau of the Maternity Home in former years have been most successful and always certain of liberal patronage and the outlook for today's function is equally promising.

The gates will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain so until 8 o'clock, closing then, and reopening at 8 for the evening dance. The tickets for afternoon admission are \$1 each, entitling the holder to partake of the luau or the foreign lunch. For the dance in the evening an additional admission fee of fifty cents will be charged. The dancing luau has a new floor, which is well polished, and this is offered as a special inducement to lovers of the waltz and deutztempa. A quintette club will furnish dance music. By permission of Gov. Dole the Territorial band will play during the afternoon.

The preparations for the bazaar are elaborate and there will be much for sale in the various booths. A special effort to amuse the children will be made at the Juvenile booth, which is conducted by the wives of physicians. The booths and those who will preside in them, are as follows:

Hawaiian and fancy booth—Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Cunha and Mrs. Bowler. Baby booth—Princess Kawanakoa. Flower booth—Miss Alice Campbell and Miss Irene Dickson. Candy booth—Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Miss Rode Cunha and Ernest Parker. Juvenile booth—Mrs. C. R. Cooper. Gypsy booth—This will be presided over by an unknown, mysterious fortune-teller. Kiloallo booth—Mrs. Hattie Hiram. Pedro booth—Mrs. H. Focke. Lemonade—Mrs. Geo. C. Beckley. Coffee—Mrs. T. J. King. Ice cream—Mrs. Freeth. Luau tables—President's table, Mrs. Keohokale and Mrs. J. Clark; Mrs. M. R. Reis, Mrs. E. B. Boyd, Mrs. B. Kamatopili and Mrs. Hall. Foreign lunch table—Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane.

Mrs. George Herbert and Mrs. H. G. Noonan constitute the decoration committee.

Waiting for Supreme Court.

It is probable that the County Committee will await the result of the appeal to the Supreme Court on the registration matter before taking action. Should Judge Hardy be sustained, which is not likely, a voter who did not register last year will ask for a writ of mandamus in the Fourth Circuit Court. It is said there is absolutely nothing in the Organic Act governing the case and that the old election laws stand.—Herald.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, T. H., Second-class Matter, SEMI-WEEKLY, 1884, TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month, Foreign \$ 5.00
Per Month, Foreign \$ 5.00
Per Year, Foreign \$ 60.00
Per Year, Foreign \$ 60.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : OCTOBER 6

OBSTRUCTIONS TO JUSTICE.

It is as true now, as when the maxim originated, "It will be true in all ages—that 'it is better for ninety-nine guilty men to escape than for one innocent man to suffer.' But this does not mean that the ninety-nine guilty men should be permitted to escape on some refined technicality, not affecting the substance of the charges, in order that the innocent hundredth man should be set free on a similar ground. What it does mean is that no man should be acquitted or convicted on an accusation of crime, except after a fair trial on the merits and that, in every case justice, according to law, that is, justice based on truth, should be accorded.

The decision of one of the Circuit Judges in Honolulu, endorsed by another, that every defendant arrested for a petty offense, within the Fifth Amendment to the Federal Constitution is rendered legally infamous in this Territory, if found guilty and punished, may be good law. At all events it stands until reversed. But it is contrary to the common sense of ordinary laymen that the necessity for a general jail delivery or the exaction of impossible labor for grand juries should have been discovered in the third year of the twentieth century. The public will not be satisfied without an endorsement of the decision by the Supreme Court, and it is expected that the Attorney General will promptly secure the judgment of that tribunal.

No community wishes to have the punishment of the innocent upon its conscience. But, on the other hand, no American community in these days, is anxious to invent new methods of escape for the guilty. The great desiderata in dealing with crime are quickness, certainty, and the closing of gaps after conviction. The technical resources of a certain order of lawyers in the United States have produced delays, minute elaboration in trials and loopholes after judicial decisions, which raise crime to the dignity of a game between rascals and the public, in which the courts are regarded as places through which, if they have skilled drivers, delinquents can be safely conveyed in a coach and four.

The highest Federal attorney in this Territory, whose duties embrace the prosecution of parties accused of crime within the Federal jurisdiction, however loyal to his private clients in the Territorial tribunals, cannot be anxious to have immunity guaranteed to misdemeanants as a class, unless their constitutional infamy is finally and definitely established, and, in the suggestion now made, full cooperation with the Attorney General, in order to promote a speedy hearing and determination by the Supreme Court, may be reasonably anticipated.

The arguments of eminent judges and of the greatest American lawyers against mob violence or the rapid movements of Judge Lynch are frequent and able just now, and they all turn upon the proposition, underlying the Manchichi decision, that although forms are not to be disregarded, substance is more important, and that mere legal cobwebs, however fine in construction, should be promptly and rudely brushed away by the strong hand of judicial power.

The Macedonians, or whoever of them remain, are tired of the war. A fighting race who tested the strength of Russia twenty-five years ago easily proved too much for the provincial insurgents of the present time. It is lucky for Bulgaria that she did not declare war, otherwise the good old name of Sofia would probably have been changed to Fatima by this time.

In tomorrow's Sunday Advertiser Col. Thomas Fitch's great audience will find an interesting narrative of Stumping in California—a subject he is peculiarly qualified to treat. How the Colonel came to get \$5000 for a tour with Senator Stanford out of \$10,000 which the Senator had set apart for paying him, is a story that nobody should miss.

If the Chinese highway attacks upon Japanese laborers continue the Chinese will have only themselves to blame if the Japanese retaliate on them as a class. There is the making of considerable trouble in the criminal doings up beyond Moanalua.

It is the duty of the scavengers, if they come across the Bulletin trophy among the other tin cans, to take it along. No one knows how many mosquitoes such a thing might harbor, providing it doesn't leak.

It appears from the Bulletin's explanation that after Hobron had won the cup some more conditions were strung on it. The final condition, that Hobron pay for the cup, will probably be announced later.

At the election of 1900 Charley Booth was defeated as a Democrat. This year he has been chosen as a Home Ruler.

PARK IMPROVEMENT.

With all the defects of the tramway service, it yet made thousands of Honolulu people more or less familiar with the benefits of sea bathing at Waikiki, as well as somewhat casually acquainted with the charms of Kapolani park. Now the electric cars give an incomparably better service to those places and at from one-fourth to one-half the tramway fare, according to the starting point between Kalili and Waikiki road. It is timely and well, therefore, that the Legislature has given some thing like adequate means to the Kapolani Park Commissioners for improving that reservation. The work already accomplished has been intelligently designed and when the plans under execution are completed Kapolani Park will be a new creation from its former condition, whose almost sole excellences lay in its smooth, winding, shady driveways and its sequestered homes of the favored few who, at the inception of the commission, secured building locations around the park borders.

Landscape gardening alone, however, will not fulfill the ideal of a great public recreating park. There is ample scope, with natural advantages besides, in the reservation for the introduction of features other than those of intrinsic beauty to the eye, and yet which can be introduced with enhancement of the beautiful. A picnic grove for Sunday schools and societies, with a shapely pavilion in its midst, would be an excellent addition. Another would be playgrounds absolutely free to all-comers at all times with the sole condition of good conduct on the part of those using the privilege. If the Hawaiian Jockey Club is going out of the park, as commonly understood to be the case, there is room enough in the space now occupied by it for a variety of sports and games to be carried on there at the same time. Garden spots might even then be interspersed amidst, say, polo, baseball, cricket, tennis and running track areas.

Honolulu ought, also, at any cost, to have a public sea-bathing allotment somewhere along the Waikiki beaches. It might be inaugurated and conducted under the auspices of a swimming club open to everybody, with a moderate annual membership fee to provide for running expenses. There are such organizations elsewhere with lists of members running into the thousands. No doubt the park commissioners will be glad to receive ideas from the public which may aid them in their purpose of making Kapolani Park a place to vie with the finest public recreation grounds anywhere.

BETTER THAN BOOMS.

Some public experiences come to a city or locality never to return. So far as Honolulu is concerned, the exaction boom was one of them. That great inflation was due to a gambler's guess, that Honolulu, once in the Union, would be a good place in which to speculate for a year or two. So strangers flocked in and bought things and sent prices up. The boom lasted two years and a vast amount of money changed hands and the transient white population grew apace. Then the usual collapse arrived and we had as much stagnation as an income of some millions per year for sugar would permit.

Booms do not recur, at least not oftener than lightning strikes twice in the same spot. But if a town is good for anything it has something better than a chance of speculation with which to attract men and capital and all the elements of prosperous growth. That is why Los Angeles grew after the disastrous collapse of 1883. Driven to the country, many of the stranded boomers began to cultivate the land and they soon developed unexpected riches. The value of the climate and scenery as an asset came to be appreciated. Before long Los Angeles, which emerged from the inflated boom with 50,000 people entered an era of healthy growth which has increased her population to about 150,000 and more coming. The change from the day of feverish speculation to that of tourist travel and calm investment was most beneficial. Ceasing to advertise corner lots, the Los Angeles proclaimed their wealth of climate, scenery and agricultural land and people began going there for health, pleasure and industry. But in all the time from 1883 to 1903 there has been no recurrence of the boom.

Some Honolulu people hope that the boom of 1893 will come back, but they think they will wait for it in vain. Like Los Angeles, however, there is a chance for Honolulu to get something vastly better than any form of speculative inflation. If our public agricultural land could be surveyed and advertised on the mainland whenever a sufficient tract is ready to be sold, we should soon see white producers flocking this way. Honolulu is already after tourists, but it needs to see that there is no possible lack of funds to carry on the work of getting them. Tourists and small farmers could easily be the making of a new and greater Honolulu. The former class spends money generously, often invests in local securities or perhaps becomes a part of the citizenship. The latter settles on the soil and makes it add to the common store of food and to the aggregate of taxable property. Between the two is prosperity and material growth for the Territory in general and this city in particular.

The police deserve a good word for the capture of the Chinese highwayman and his fellow criminals. They did the work with shrewdness and dispatch. Especial credit is due Ah On, the Chinese officer, whose courage is equalled by his shrewdness. The break-up of the gang derives a Federal importance from the fact that the men were undoubtedly counterfeiters as well as thieves and road agents.

The Moros have formally abolished slavery as an institution but in all likelihood will retain their slaves as property.

In a day or two more the newspaper knockers will declare that the bond settlement came about in spite of Carter.

A MORAL FROM THE SEA.

To watch from the shore at Waikiki the system and wrinkled face of the ocean, on a calm evening, when the light upon the moving surface that also filters through the bordering verdure, his receptive soul with thrills of supernatural beauty. Over three-fourths of the globe, the enormous body of water, christened with hundreds of expressive names, lines and guards the islands and the continents and, although there is much apparent irregularity in its boundaries, there is no break in its continuity. The ship that drives its beak into the glittering icebergs which reflect the Aurora Borealis, the fishing boat toasting upon the Baltic or the Mediterranean or the Bay of Biscay, the Chinese junk or the smoking leviathan whirled around in the typhoon of the Yellow Sea, the packed liner, with its large sails curled or reefed, as it buffers the great waves off Cape Horn, and the canoe, with its bon-zed Polynesians, riding quietly in the liquid music that surrounds Oahu, are all afloat in the same vast ocean, each drop of which, in all the parallels of latitude, is blended into every other drop from the Arctic to the Antarctic.

Towards the head and foot of the world, zero raises its grand obelisks of ice to tower and glitter under the steel-cold sky. On the rocky and rugged coasts, the fury of the winds unite with the swelling tides until their wild exultation bursts in spray and foam. Again, under the eternal dome, brilliant with frosted lines or lost in starry night, the surging billows roar amidst countless echoes. And, in equatorial heat or tropical glow, under the life-giving sun or the majestic constellations and the luminous track in which perfect liveliness and ceaseless order tread their noiseless way, the tender sigh, the eloquent whisper, the hilling song, through which natural fraternity is breathed, spread the sweet influences that melt the rough edges of fate and soothe the fretted soul to peace and bliss.

Who can hear the diversified voices of the sea—the melody of its symphonic tones, the bubbling harmonies from beneath the waves, the resounding symphonies from its depths without receiving the vibrating impact of its gentleness and sympathy such as the heart of man has never conceived of perfect combinations, in which creation itself becomes articulate, of power compared to which the intricate inventions and adaptations of human genius are weak and nerveless, of that spiritual aspiration and striving that never cease to endure and to labor for escape from the thrall of the material and the palpable. All these scenes and sounds, all these suggestions and inspirations, proceed from the self-same ocean, made for the use of man and richly contributing to his bodily sustenance, curbed and held in the grasp of Omnipotence, and, with all its differing powers and functions, exercised from its sunken valleys to its submerged peaks, a segment of the original design that is imprinted on the universe in imperishable lines and colors.

It is the cruel sea, the bitter sea, the boisterous sea, the remorseless sea, the yearning sea, the tender sea, as in their contradictory moods, in their separated abodes and in the alternations of seasons and of conditions, it has been depicted by the poets; and yet, the changeless sea that proves and illustrates eternal and varying law, and teaches the philosophy of the ages in the fluctuating and disturbed inhabitants of the land.

FORESTRY WORK.

Forester Hall's recommendations deal not only with questions of forest reservation and forest protection, but also with the necessity for replacing some of the unprofitable trees of Hawaii with those which are commercially valuable.

The ohia lehua, which comprises a large part of the island forests, is of little value. In Mr. Hall's opinion commercial woods should be substituted, and although the process will be a long one it will without doubt pay in the end. For instance the koa forests, which are rapidly dwindling away, might with government aid be replanted to something of their old time grandeur. The koa is one of the most beautiful of furniture woods.

Kou and sandal wood can be propagated with success. Both woods flourished well many years ago, and even then were considered of great value. These are examples only of woods which it is known will grow in Hawaii.

The introduction of new trees will probably be the most important work for the local chief of the forestry division who is to be sent here by Mr. Pinchot. The red wood and red fir are two of the woods mentioned by name by Mr. Hall, who believes they would do well in certain portions of the mountains. The northwest pine is another tree which it is said will grow well in the islands. There are many varieties of other climes which need but to be introduced to show their worth and which might profitably be experimented with on idle government lands. The new forester will have work in plenty for years to come.

The President seems to have more maniacs on his calling list than any other man in the country.

Lord Lonsdale's Joke.

The trip of the Ventura is reported by the officers and passengers to have been particularly pleasant. Games were unusually popular, and after leaving Honolulu a "surprise auction" was held by W. B. Orr, at which various parcels made up for the occasion were auctioned off for the benefit of charitable institutions in this city, the amount realized being nearly \$250. One of the parcels, donated by Lord Lonsdale, went for \$100, and was purchased by P. Merton. It turned out to be a vital containing a liberal draught of popular tonic. Merton joined in the laugh that followed the unwrapping, for he lately disposed of a mine in Australia for something like \$2,500,000, and did not feel the loss of the \$100. A great deal of money is also said to have changed hands on the Ventura in the Calcutta pools on the runs of the steamer each day.—Chronicle.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Robert W. Shingle went to Kona, Hawaii, yesterday.

Another conference on the Kohala ditch matter will be held in Governor Dole's office this morning.

Miss Alice F. Beard, the founder of the Kona Orphanage, returned from the Coast in the Alameda.

A. B. Rose, secretary of Wilder's Steamship Company, will leave for the Coast on a vacation trip in the Alameda on the 15th inst.

Chalmers Graham, grown even more portly than when he lived here, arrived from San Francisco yesterday for a short business visit. Friends were shaking hands with him at every turn all day.

There have been no new developments in the case of the Japanese woman whose body was found on the beach at Waikiki. Yesterday one of the four husbands of the woman called upon Sheriff Chillingworth and wanted to offer a reward for the supposed murderers. The offer was not accepted.

The custom house received official instructions from Washington yesterday that no person coming from the Philippine Islands is subject to head tax. This ruling was made on an application of the War Department for the free admission of thirty-one Filipino carpenters to San Francisco.

E. M. Boyd, secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee, has placed the contract for printing advertising folders with an establishment in San Francisco. Reports by the Alameda and that Mr. Boyd is much encouraged with indications of a large tide of tourists to Hawaii the ensuing season.

Osumi, the Japanese who murdered his former wife at Kahana's a few days ago, and then attempted suicide, was brought to Honolulu by Deputy Sheriff Lane yesterday afternoon. The self-inflicted wounds have not healed and the man has been placed in the hospital ward at Oahu Prison. While on the way up he is reported to have threatened to take his life at the first opportunity, and a guard will be maintained day and night.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Will E. Fisher has taken out an auctioneer's license and opened a place of business in Merchant, near Aleka street.

Hustace & Co., Ltd., has not yet concluded its purpose of selling out, or merging with Peck & Co., Ltd. The latter some time ago absorbed the Union Express Co.

There will be no more public band concerts until Monday the 26th inst., when the Territorial band will break its vacation by a morning concert at the Capitol grounds.

Two farmers from the mainland went to the island of Hawaii this week, supplied with maps and directions by Commissioner E. S. Boyd, to look at lands with intent of taking up farms if conditions are inviting.

The Church in Hawaii will lose and the Church in California will gain two devoted members by the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Allen. They leave Honolulu with the kindest feelings of all who know them, mingled with the greatest regret.—Anglican Church Chronicle.

A native woman reported to the police yesterday that she had seen the Chinese highwayman a few minutes after he shot Oda. He was then changing his clothes. Officer Elvin and one other policeman watched in the lanana all day for the footpad but got no trace of him.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The regular quarterly meeting of the Merchants' Association will be held some day this week. Reports will be made by officers. There is no business of particular importance to come before the meeting.

George Thelen, stenographer for the land court, will not assume his duties until the first of next month. In the meantime he is engaged in Secretary Carter's office in assisting preparations for the county election.

Prominent Japanese in the city have received letters of thanks from the parents of Tanbara Gishaburo, the Japanese murderer of Captain Jacobsen of the schooner Fred J. Wood. They are residents of Japan and express thanks for the kindness shown their son.

Letters from Ellis Lando, Hawaii's representative at the Annapolis naval academy, tell of his success in making up the classes in which he was behind, owing to his late arrival. In the short time that he has been at school Lando has made up the two months, and has kept up with the daily classes as well.

W. J. Coelho has been appointed acting deputy clerk of the Second Circuit Court, by Judge Kalua.

A Republican mass meeting will be held at Pearl City next Saturday evening, and one at Waiwala a week later.

Louis McGrew, son of Dr. McGrew, who has been in Manila and China for the past five years, returned to Honolulu yesterday in the Siberia.

E. M. Hanuna, D. H. Kahanello and H. S. Kaleo are reported to be out with hammer and wedge in the enterprise of splitting the Republican party on Maui.

The Exposition Association of Hawaii will hold a special meeting tomorrow at 11 o'clock at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Important business in connection with the final arrangements for the World's Fair will be discussed.

The postoffice dispatches mails to the other islands nearly every day. Advantage is taken of all outgoing steamers, instead of holding mail for the regular passenger liners. Arriving at a port the mails are snatched up promptly by the star route carriers, night or day, and whizzed with the least possible delay to their destinations.

REMARKABLE.

"Yes, sir," said the new benedict. "I've got a remarkable wife. She can cook and play the piano with equal facility."

"The idea! Where did she ever learn to cook a piano?"—Philadelphia Press.

ORDER AS TO SUGAR

Collector Stackable Hears of Dingley Law.

Acting Collector Stackable has received from Secretary Shaw the following circular in regard to the identification of imported sugars subject to countervailing duties under the provisions of the Dingley law:

"I. All entries of sugar hereafter imported into the United States shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin stating (A) when the sugar was produced, the country of origin or production, and the country of destination of the merchandise; (B) the kind and quantity of the sugar; (C) the kind, number and marks of the packages; and (D) the manner and means of transportation, by land or water.

"II. Where the country of origin is not a party to the Brussels sugar convention of March 5, 1903, the certificate shall state, in addition to the foregoing particulars, that the merchandise was not obtained from a factory or refinery working or handling sugars from any bounty-paying country.

"III. The certificate shall be signed and issued by the proper government official having jurisdiction in the country of production, and such certificate shall be certified by the proper United States consular officer.

"IV. No certificate shall be deemed valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of issue, or after the expiration of such less time as may be limited in the certificate by the issuing authority.

"V. In the absence of such certificate, liquidation of the entry shall be suspended and countervailing duties estimated in an amount equal to the highest export bounty or grant paid or bestowed by any country, both directly and indirectly, on the exportation of similar merchandise."

CHINESE FOOTPAD'S VICTIM IS DEAD

Oda, the second Japanese to be assaulted by the Chinese highwayman on the Moanalua road, died from his wounds Saturday about midnight at the Japanese hospital on Liliha street. A coroner's jury was empaneled and viewed the body. The inquest will probably be held today. Oda had been shot twice in the left side of the abdomen.

No trace of the highwayman has yet been found.

DEATH OF MRS. WM. H. GULICK

DIED, Sept. 14, at the home of Lady Henry Somerset, near London, Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, wife of Rev. Wm. H. Gulick, missionary to Spain.

Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, wife of the Rev. W. H. Gulick, was the founder and head of the International Institute for Girls at Madrid. Mr. and Mrs. Gulick were missionaries for the American Board in Spain for many years and Protestants claim that their work there has done very much towards advancing evangelical Christianity in that Catholic country. The Rev. Mr. Gulick is a son of the late Rev. Peter J. Gulick, one of the second group of missionaries to Hawaii, and both the Rev. Mr. Gulick and the late Mrs. Gulick are well known to many people here.

ANOTHER ATTACK UPON COUNTY ACT

It is rumored that the County Act is to be attacked in the courts on the ground that the board of supervisors is an illegal body, in that the Organic Act puts the appointment of all boards of a public character, besides those mentioned therein, in the hands of the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate.

The point is the same—though its application may prove to be quite different—as that which Judge Gear sustained, now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court, with regard to the board of public institutions created by the County Act.

New Stage Line Between Honolulu Hecla and Kooloa.

Mr. Lewis of the Hawaiian Stock Yards, has purchased the original stage line and mail contract on this popular route and from today will make regular trips daily over this route.

Will leave this city at 8:45 a. m. and returning at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Hecla at 11 a. m. and leaving there for this city at 1:30. Parties desiring an outing without the great expense of hiring a rig will find this stage line just the thing. Passes along the Nuuanu valley, over the pali, along the Hecla and Kooloa plantation. You will have two hours rest on the beach on the other side. The fare for the round trip is only \$2.00 or \$1.25 each way. Orders should be left with Mr. Lewis at the Hawaiian Stock Yards.

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying alternative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with sore throat and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever."—Susan A. Hansen, Withers, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD., General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, P. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and Dealers in Lumber and Building Materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, October 5, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask
MEMBERSHIP				
Ward & Co.	1,000,000	100		100
Ward & Co. Ltd.	500,000	50		50
STOCKS				
Am. Sav. & Bk. Co.	1,000,000	100	97 1/2	100
Haw. Ag. & Bk. Co.	1,000,000	100		100
Haw. Bk. & Bldg. Co.	1,000,000	100		100
Haw. Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Hawaii	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Honolulu	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Oahu	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Maui	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Kauai	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Niihau	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Lanai	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Molokai	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Kahoolawe	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Laysan	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Midway	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Palmyra	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Jarvis	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Johnston	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Wake	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Line Islands	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Phoenix	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of American Samoa	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Western Samoa	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Northern Samoa	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Southern Samoa	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Eastern Samoa	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Western Samoa	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Northern Samoa	1,000,000	100		100
Bank of Southern Samoa	1,000,000	100		100
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On Shore and Facing Eastward

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and
Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

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Information Bureau

613 Market St., San Francisco.

WILL ASK JAPAN'S YACHTSMEN
TO RACE IN HAWAII

Henry Walker of the Walker Rice Mills who leaves today in the China for Yokohama intends to interest the Japanese in a race for an American cup in Hawaiian waters, if possible. The subject is one which has been generally discussed among local yachtsmen for some weeks, and if Walker gets any encouragement while away, the movement will take a more practical form.

Olas Walker has made a design for the class of yacht which it is intended shall race in the event that an International cup contest can be arranged. This has been turned over to Allan Dunn, chairman of the Hawaiian Regatta Committee. Mr. Walker will also take a drawing of the proposed racer with him on his visit to Japan.

INFANT IS DEDICATED
TO THE SALVATION ARMY

It was a strange ceremony in the Salvation Army hall last night when the infant daughter of Adjutant and Mrs. Coe was dedicated to the Army. Her future life to be associated in the work of saving souls. There may be baptismal ceremonies in the fashionable church which attract the eye, but in the Army hall, where hundreds of rough-clad men of the lower walks of life, the ceremony had a deeper interest to those who seldom are permitted to see an infant dedicated to God's service.

The service was a special one, the Harvest Festival it was called, and a special offering for the needy was taken up. For what the Army and all within its influence had received of the things which nature produced, Major Harris offered a prayer of thanks, and his address teemed with what all men had to be thankful for.

Then came the dedication ceremony. Before the crossed flags of the Union and the Salvation Army, stood Adjutant and Mrs. Coe, the latter holding in her arms the little one—Pearl Aloha Coe. Major Harris read from the dedication ritual the questions required of the parents, asking them if they willingly gave to the work of Christ, the infant, for suffering, to be cured, revived, struck, beaten, or even to be killed. Adjutant Coe answered in the affirmative. Taking the child in his arms, Major Harris then proclaimed it dedicated, enjoining the parents to keep it as far away as possible when it grew to girls' estate, from intoxicating drink, tobacco and idleness.

Meetings will be held all week. On Saturday night a stereopticon lecture will be given, entitled "In Darkest America," illustrating the Army's work among the slums. The hall will be nicely decorated during the week. The local corps is endeavoring to raise \$500 to assist them in their work. A bringing in the sheaves meeting will be held next Sunday night when the returns are expected to be in.

The following notice for the Harvest Festival was issued from the New York headquarters of the Army, for use during the festival:

THE ARMY'S APPEAL

Have you ever heard of a poor, a troubled, a sorrowful, a perplexed, a hopeless man or woman appealing fruitlessly to The Salvation Army? Do you know that something like 3,000,000 just such people are upheld by this wonderful organization? Do you know that in twenty different homes fallen women are each year restored by the scores to honor and a life of useful purity? Do you know that in three different havens little children, all the way from quivering babes to sturdy boys and girls are being succored, oftentimes after experiences to sicken the soul of him who hears of them? Do you know that scattered over the country are seventy-five shelters in which nightly some 3,000 homeless, often hopeless, men or women are cared for? Do you know that these institutions represent but a mere fraction of the total charitable work successfully carried on by The Salvation Army in the United States?

How is this enormous expense to be met? Pools and ignorant know-nothing perhaps explain to you that The Army is in and of itself a sort of a class-corporation, and of a class it would be out of its own nature to carry on the stupendous undertaking it does. But the intelligent man or woman of today has marked and learned The Salvation Army too well under too many names, and through too many ears, to listen to folly.

No religious organization of history has depended more fully upon the good offices, the charitable warmth of the great public than The Salvation Army. Happily, we are not an ungrateful people, nor a people slow to realize and appreciate great deeds. That is why we have a right to feel a sincere interest in everything The Salvation Army undertakes, and that is why we all now take interest in The Army's annual Harvest Festival.

CUPID TO
JOIN HANNA
IN OHIO

Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole were given a royal send-off last night when the Siberia departed with them for the Coast. Throngs of friends came with leis and they were literally overwhelmed with blossoms.

Prince Cupid, accompanied by his secretary, Morris Keohokalole will journey on from San Francisco to Ohio where Chairman Dick invited Col. Parker to come to aid the Republican State campaign. Prince Cupid will also take part in the campaign, and in this way come into intimate personal and political relations with Mark Hanna, the great war chief of the Republican party.

Princess Kalaniana'ole will remain in San Francisco for a short time.

S. S. KIATSCHOV TO
CALL AT HONOLULU

TACOMA, September 27.—Yokohama mail advices state that the Toyo Kisen Steamship Company is preparing to keep abreast of the other steamship companies in the matter of improving its transpacific fleet. This company has just completed arrangements for the purchase of the large German steamship Kiatschou of 12,000 tons, now employed in the German mail service to Oriental ports.

Samuel & Co. acted as the intermediaries in arranging for the purchase of the steamer at 2,300,000 yen. She will be handed over to the Toyo Kisen Company on her return from her present voyage to Europe and will thereafter ply between Yokohama and San Francisco. The details of this purchase were first announced three weeks ago in the native papers of Yokohama and Tokio.

The Kiatschou is reported to have splendid passenger accommodations besides a large freight capacity. She will be given a Japanese registry and will be one of the largest steamships flying the Japanese flag.

THE BEST TREATMENT that can be given cuts, bruises, sprains, scalds or like injuries is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It allays the pain almost instantly and should always be kept on hand. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FRANCHISE
PRIVILEGESQuestion of Right
of Citizens to
Register.

George H. Fairchild's mandamus suit against the Kaula Board of Registration was taken up by the Supreme Court at the opening of the first session of the October, 1903, term yesterday morning. Circuit Judge Hardy granted the writ, commanding the respondents to convene and register the complainant as a voter, and they appealed from the decision. The issue was watched all over the Territory, as it affects the voting registers for the county elections.

For the purpose of hearing the case, Circuit Judge De Bolt was called to sit with Chief Justice Frear and Associate Justice Galbraith, in place of Associate Justice Perry, absent from the Territory. Attorney General Andrews and John D. Willard appeared for the appellants, while U. S. District Attorney R. W. Breckons and M. F. Erosser represented Mr. Fairchild, who was present in court.

The Attorney General contended that the Organic Act limited the registration of voters to every alternate year at convenient time prior to the Territorial biennial elections.

Mr. Breckons argued that registration was not intended by Congress as one of the qualifications of voters, but rather as a regulation incident to the right of voting. A man who possessed the prescribed qualifications of a voter had a right to be registered and it was the duty of the board to convene and register any such prior to an election. The advocate stated that he had a personal interest in the issue, as he had come here from Wyoming too late to be registered last year. Judge Hardy held that, to all intents, the county was a general election. Mr. Breckons said that it did not matter whether this was called a general election or not, as the law required twenty-five qualified electors to nominate a candidate, until the board of registration acted for even a general election there would not be a single qualified elector in the Territory to sign a nomination paper.

Argument extended into the afternoon. Mr. Fairchild is doubly interested, being a candidate for county supervisor.

JURY SYSTEM ATTACKED.

Another assault was made on the validity of the grand jury yesterday. Judge Gear overruled the motion of counsel for E. M. Jones, charged with two murders, for leave to inspect the minutes of the grand jury. The defendant's counsel then moved to quash the new indictments, among other grounds alleging that they were not found or returned by any duly constituted or qualified grand jury and that they were not signed by the foreman of the grand jury, Samuel Parker. In the absence of Mr. Parker, the court had allowed the substitution of F. J. Church as foreman. The allegations also included one declaring the law of 1903, relative to the drawing of jurors, to be contrary to the Organic Act in that it permitted persons other than citizens of the United States to serve as grand jurors. The law uses the word "residents," and on this the contention is hung.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Police Baesander, a Porto Rican, was convicted of assault with a weapon, before Judge Gear yesterday morning. L. M. Straus assisted the prosecution, while W. T. Rawlins appeared for the defense.

F. Fisher, Robert Mooney and F. Buckley, three Camp McKinley soldiers, were put on trial in the afternoon for burglary in the first degree. Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters appeared for the Territory, and E. M. Watson for the defendants. The following jury was empaneled: George Woolsey, F. J. Robello, Sol. Keolowa, L. P. Fernandez, L. R. A. Hart, J. H. Wise, Carl Willing, J. I. Akio, J. H. Boyd, J. P. Makinai, E. K. Rathburn and D. Kawanaokoa. The defendants are alleged to have broken into a saloon at Waikiki just after closing time one Saturday midnight and attempted to carry off a portion of the wet stock.

Cases numbered 97 and 98 will follow the present trial.

VERDICT DENOUNCED.

H. B. Hendrick by his attorney, Thomas Fitch, has filed a motion for a new trial of J. C. Axtell's suit against himself, on the grounds that the verdict of \$5000 damages for plaintiff is against law and evidence, and excessive damages, "appearing to have been given under the influence of prejudice and passion."

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge Robinson has approved the accounts and granted the discharge of Kiku Kato and Yachi Mitsuta, administrators of the will of Iwakichi Kato, besides ordering the property delivered over to Kiku Kato, widow of the testator and sole legatee and devisee.

Judge De Bolt granted letters of temporary administration without bonds on the estate of Kula George, deceased, to George Lillio Nicholas, the dead woman's husband.

ACCOUNT OPPOSED.

The accounts of J. Lightfoot, administrator of the estate of J. K. Kawamano, deceased, are attacked by Lum

MEETING OF THE
SOCIALSCIENCECLUB

What was practically a full session of the Social Science club met last evening at the residence of W. O. Smith to elect officers for the coming season and listen to a paper by Curator Brigham of the Bishop Museum, the title of the essay being "The Establishment and Uses of a Museum in the Pacific Region." Mr. Brigham's paper, which occupied more than the regular limit of time, was listened to attentively. It reviewed the work of the present museum in Honolulu, deplored lack of means and time to thoroughly undertake even a satisfactory outline of the work properly belonging to it and set forth the main uses of a museum for comparison and reference.

Among those present were Governor Dole, Judge Estee, Rev. Mr. Gulick, Rev. Dr. Sereno Ishop, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Dr. N. B. Emerson, A. F. Griffiths, Professor Scott, L. A. Thurston, Mark Robinson, A. F. Judd, W. D. Alexander, T. Clive Davies, Dr. Whitney W. F. Frear, President Theodore Richards, C. B. Dyke, Dr. Rogers, W. F. Lowrey, and others. Forester Hall was a visitor who stayed a few minutes before leaving to catch his steamer.

The meeting being the first of a new season the constitution of the society was read by the secretary, T. Clive Davies, who also read the minutes and the treasurer's report. President Griffiths of Oahu College was unanimously elected as the next president. Mr. Davies being re-elected secretary and treasurer. Forester Hall, on being invited to address the meeting did so briefly, stating his belief in the future forestry of Hawaii from an economic standpoint, both in valuable woods and from a protective view in bringing rain on lands where the water supply was important. In answer to questions, he thought at least twenty-five per cent of Hawaiian soil should be given over to forestation to place this territory on a satisfactory basis.

L. A. Thurston drew attention to a recent wonderful development of mamane trees that grew in a belt around the mountain of Mauna Kea at an elevation of from six to eight thousand feet. "This wood possessed," said the speaker, "great hardness of grain, resembling boxwood, being especially valuable as fence posts in which capacity the timber had been known to last unimpaired for forty years." Mr. Thurston made casual mention also of a find of a close layer of ground shells some six to eight inches below the surface in a deposit some six inches deep in which the species were different from those found in the same district today.

After Mr. Brigham's paper, several questions were asked by members along the lines of ethnological discovery of ancient Hawaii. Refreshments were served before the society dispersed. The meeting was held on the broad lanais of the Smith residence.

Traveler: "The New York express leaves this depot, does it not?"

Gatemau: "It has done so for a number of years, and I don't suppose it will take it along today." New York

Chip, a creditor of the estate. By his attorney, Lorrin Andrews, Lum Chip objects to the report of the administrator. He says he filed a valid claim against the estate, of which no mention is made in the administrator's account, to which no attention has been paid and on which no payment has been made. Lum Chip further says the estate has paid in full the claims of Dr. N. B. Emerson, Honolulu Underwriting Co., Dr. S. Mitamura and J. Alfred Macoon, continuing:

"That your petitioner calls attention to the fact that the bill to said J. Alfred Macoon is for ordinary legal services usually performed by the administrator, and that the administrator in this case is an attorney and counselor at law, fully qualified to perform such services, and that said J. Alfred Macoon, to whom said administrator has paid the sum of two hundred (\$200) dollars, is associated in legal business with the administrator."

Finally Lum Chip objects to the payment of various notes in full, as shown by the schedule and vouchers, there being nothing to show that said notes are preferred claims as against his own claim.

ANOTHER LANAI ACCOUNT.

F. H. Hayseiden, administrator of the estate of W. M. Gibson, by his attorney, A. G. Corrae, has filed an account of the Lanai ranch in the equity suit for accounting of Hayseiden vs. Pain et al. It shows a net debit of \$11,573.19 to the partnership leasing the ranch, which consisted of Mrs. F. H. Hayseiden, the late Paul Neumann and W. H. Pain, owning one-third interest each.

HAGY CURE CASE.

Judge Robinson set for hearing on Monday, 26th inst., the case of Thomas M. Harrison vs. J. A. Macoon et al. relative to the Hagye cure contract, which has been in the courts for several years.

PLEADINGS.

In the action to quiet title of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Emily P. Judd et al., plaintiff by her attorneys, Frank Andrade and J. J. Dunne, move for leave to amend complaint.

Judge Gear allows James Hoare, one of the creditors of the estate of the late Antonio Rosa, ten days from its date to file exceptions to the report of the commissioner to admeasure dower.

Plaintiff by its attorney, Avon H. Crook, has entered a joinder in demurrer in the suit of Wilmerding-Loewe Co. vs. Lawrence H. Dee.

J. Alfred Macoon demurs to the amended complaint against himself and Thomas Fitch brought by Harvey Carpenter, on the ground that it does not state whether plaintiff declares on a check or on a bill of exchange.

The Oriental Life Insurance Co. by its attorneys, Castle & Withington, enters a joinder in demurrer of C. W. Nam, Bishop & Co. and Bank of Hawaii.

A NOTE OF DISSENT.

mainland, for we know assuredly that to the mainland for the purpose of seeking means to carry on the work he has planned. Personally we are sorry that the Bishop of the diocese has gone away from the Church on the ground that he feels himself obliged to it needs all that can be scraped together; and moreover, we feel that the church in the islands is strong enough to support itself. At present things are called dull, but they have not always been so, and there are signs that they will not long continue so. We think that churchmen do not know their own resources. It is to be hoped that what the Bishop gets will be considered as a loan to be paid off as soon as possible.—Anglican Church Chronicle.

To the layman after all it looks as if the Episcopal church of these islands had never made it clear that it was strong enough to supply its own needs. Witness the unfinished cathedral standing for years behind a sort of wooden vestibule, its projecting foundations mutely testifying to the shortcomings of the church enlargement fund. How far even the built portions or annexes of the diocesan house of worship here have fallen below a reasonable efficiency, under local control, appears in other editorial paragraphs of the Anglican Church Chronicle as follows:

A wet night such as that last week shows the weak spots even in a substantial building like the Cathedral. Will the congregation allow such a deplorable and beggarly state of things as now exists to remain so much longer? The miserable west entrance and the vestry are a simple disgrace to the Church.

"Hoomanawau! mau me ke ahonui" has been for long years the motto over the wooden lean-to called the clerical vestry, and we hope the Hawaiian members of the Church remember enough of their language to know its meaning and will help to put an end to the necessity.

Such appeals as these have been seen in the Anglican Church Chronicle and the late Diocesan Magazine for decades past, but they have been in the main without result. Thanks to the efforts of the present Bishop, some of the interior shabbiness of the cathedral has been removed, but the greater causes of disquiet remain to be treated by other methods than those of calling upon a diocesan generosity which has been but sparingly responsive and is not now in a condition to exert itself beyond its former strength.

It is no disgrace for any struggling church or diocese to ask outside aid providing the need is real and the appeal is made without the air of mendacity. Christian work in any given field is a subject in which the Christian world or the church-at-large has a direct interest and no Bishop would be justified in neglecting to inform the wider fellowship of any stress in his own jurisdiction which, if left unrelieved, would hinder the progress of the common faith. It is for the good of the Episcopal church as a world-wide force that Bishop Restarick is seeking to enlist mainland aid in putting the work here on an efficient footing, and we may be sure that his methods of appeal will bring no mortification to this diocese.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR SETTLERS.

It is reported in print that Commissioner Boyd is still getting letters from farmers who wish to settle upon Hawaiian public lands. His usual reply to such correspondents is said to be in the form of circulars stating what the agricultural advantages of the Territory are. We do not know what kind of circulars go out but the number of farmers they draw here is small in proportion to the number of letters supposed to have been answered. However we will assume that the Land Commissioner is acting in good faith and so we take the liberty of suggesting that after he has mailed his replies, the letters from inquiring farmers shall be turned over to the Hawaiian Promotion Committee for such further good use as it may choose to make of them.

The idea is this: The Promotion Committee has prepared a great deal of pictorial literature about these islands which the Land Commissioner does not possess and which would assist a stranger to get a complete idea of the climate, scenery, civilization, church and school advantages and mercantile development of the group. All these things, if he desires to settle here, he would naturally want to know about. A genuine intent to get settlers and develop the Territory along American lines would easily be furthered by a state of active co-operation between the Land Department, the Promotion Committee and the Board of Agriculture.

POINTERS FOR TOURISTS.

No one who has always stayed in Honolulu or the island of Oahu ever saw:

Snow,
Frost,
Lightning fatalities,
Cyclones or tornadoes,
Earthquake damage,
An active volcano,
Sunstrokes,
Hydrophobia,
Venomous reptiles,
Malaria-carrying mosquitoes,
Sandstorms,
Crop-destroying droughts,
Destitution,
Actual hard times,
Indigenous epidemics.

Any place which can claim exemption from all these ills is a pretty good locality to visit and to live in.

A paper so near by as the San Jose Mercury speaks of Hawaii as "the island republic." There are probably 60,000,000 people in the United States who are divided in their opinion as to whether Hawaii is a republic or a kingdom and about 20,000,000 who line up on one or the other of the propositions that it is a Territory or a colony. Even the San Francisco Examiner had a picture of "President" Dole about a year ago. One of the uses of the St. Louis Exhibit will be to teach our fellow Americans that Hawaii is as much in the Union as Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

The tornado season in Minnesota and Wisconsin holds out late. The storms that pick up villages and distribute them and their inhabitants over the landscape are usually affairs of the dogdays and rarely trench upon the period of early autumnal blizzards. To have blizzard and tornado time come together gives life in the Middle West a zestful interest which dwellers in the tropics can never hope to experience and of which people in other mainland localities only know by hearsay.

Secretary Carter has succeeded magnificently with his bond mission. Hawaiian public securities, thanks to the response of the Treasury Department to his proposals, are now as sound as Government bonds and as acceptable. There is no reason why they should not sell at premium. The circumstance goes to show what Hawaii can get by having the good offices of a man who, like Secretary Carter, has the ear and the confidence of the administration.

The Supreme Court of California has upheld the validity of the San Francisco ordinance providing that no more burials shall take place within city limits except on Government land. Hereafter the law will be enforced to the letter. The example set by San Francisco would be well to follow here before the cemeteries grow more crowded than they are.

The faring announcement that commerce between the United States and Turkey amounts to 54,000,000 plasters annually, ceases to impress when the fact becomes known that a plaster is valued at four and one-half cents.

The Kohala ditch franchise may not have been drawn up in the interests of Mr. Gehl but it was certainly prepared in the interests of the Hawaiian public.

The aged nurse of Curtis Maheke having died, who will there be to wipe away those customary tears when the returns come in?

Miss Goelet will take twenty millions to England. It is about time to put an export duty on brides.

There's many a slip 'twixt the Bulletin cup and the lip.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co

(Limited.)

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MARINE INSURANCE.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
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Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

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IMPERIAL LIME

80-15-100 PER CENT PURE.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

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HONOLULU.

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SUGAR FACTORS.

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The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

Castle & Cooke, Limited.

LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE

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AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.Aetna Life Insurance Company.
OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Boissac, Robert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed. **THERAPION** No. 1 contains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for damage to the kidneys, pains in the back, and rheumatic ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless. **THERAPION** No. 2 for impurities of the blood, measles, pimples, spots, blotches, and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of sufferers' health and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body. **THERAPION** No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of indisposition, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates. **THERAPION** is sold by the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 6d. In order by mail, send the three numbers in a separate envelope, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on the British Government Stamp (its white letters on a red ground) affixed to every separate package by order of His Majesty's Home Office, and without which it is a forgery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the
World.In Connection With the Canadian
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Tickets are IssuedTo All Points in the United States
and Canada, via Victoria and
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MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens
and Fraser Canon.Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China,
India and Around the World.For tickets and general information
apply toTHEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

ED. ROSENBERG'S STORY

(Continued on Page 2.)

France, has forwarded to the Department here the following account about "New Sugar Regime in France":

"On and after September 1, 1903, the French people will be able to buy one of the great staple necessities of life very much cheaper than they have ever bought it before in France. The new law removing nearly 60 per cent of the customs and internal-revenue tax on sugar goes into effect on that day. In 1887 the tax on French sugar, whether imported from the colonies or manufactured at home, was fixed at \$11.58 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) plus \$1.35 additional on sugar imported from other countries than France and her possessions. In 1897 this tax was maintained and exporters of sugar were granted an export bounty of about \$2 per 100 kilograms on all French sugar exported to foreign countries. The new law reduces the customs and internal-revenue tax from \$11.58 to \$4.82 per 100 kilograms, and also suppresses the export bounty.

"This means that the grocers and other dealers who, since 1897, have been paying the tax of \$11.58 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) will now buy their sugar at \$6.76 cheaper per 100 kilograms. The consumers will of course profit accordingly. For example, the current retail price for white cut loaf in France at present is 1.05 francs per kilogram (about 10 cents per pound); for white granulated sugar, good quality, 1 franc per kilogram (about 9 cents per pound). On and after September 1 it is understood that white cut loaf will be generally reduced from 1.05 francs to 65 centimes per kilogram (about 6.5 cents per pound), and white granulated from 1 franc to 60 centimes per kilogram (about 5.75 cents per pound). The cheaper sugars will of course be reduced proportionally. It is needless to say that the French people, who are particularly fond of all sweet things, are looking forward with great pleasure and satisfaction to the reduced prices, which will not only give them cheaper sugar for the menage, but cheaper sweets of all varieties, such as preserves, candies, sirups, liqueurs, biscuits, and all similar products into which sugar enters as a chief ingredient and which are at present very dear in France. One of the practical results already announced for September 1 will be the reduction of 20 centimes per kilogram (nearly 2 cents per pound) on the price of chocolate, which is one of the most important staples of the country. The manufacturers of French sweet biscuits, known to the commerce of the world as "petits beurres," have also announced a reduction of 1 cent per pound on that famous product, of which Nantes is the center of manufacture. Owing to the high price of sugar, France has heretofore imported from England a very considerable percentage of her fruit preserves. One result of the new law will probably be the largely increased manufacture of products of this nature in France and consequent loss to British exports."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

THE LOAN BONDS
AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The proposition of the Hawaiian Territory to secure a loan of \$1,229,000 for various public improvements is now before President Roosevelt for action, as required by the Organic Act. It is understood by the administration officials that the financial condition of the Territory is of such a character as to warrant the issue of the bonds, and detailed information of this nature is in the hands of the President.

George R. Carter, Secretary of the Territory, is now en route to the United States to negotiate for the engraving and printing of the bonds and for the placing of them for sale, in the event of Presidential approval of this issue.

WARSHIPS COMING
IN A FEW MONTHS

The Coast papers brought by the Alameda confirm the news cabled by the Associated Press that the South Pacific squadron is to visit Honolulu. The following dispatch appeared in the Chronicle of September 24th:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It is stated at the Navy Department that the Pacific squadron probably will be ordered to make a practice cruise in Pacific waters, and possibly extending as far as Honolulu, during the next few months.

The probabilities are that the Boston will be the flagship of the fleet, and the New York will not visit Honolulu upon the cruise. The Chicago is destined to become the flagship of Admiral Glass, but she has not sailed from New York for the Pacific Coast yet. The New York has been detached for the next four months and is at Bremerton for an overhauling. The following dispatch in the papers of the 25th indicates also that the fleet is to be assembled immediately for the projected cruise:

SEATTLE (Wash.), Sept. 24.—Within a few days the United States gunboat Concord and the cruiser Marblehead will drop anchor in the bay of San Francisco. Nothing is known here as to the cause of the double sailing. A message was received here today from the Puget Sound Navy Yard stating that the Concord had been ordered to leave immediately for San Francisco. She expected to get under way this afternoon and as no word has been received in the last few hours, the supposition is she is now steaming toward the Golden Gate. The Marblehead is to follow in a few days.

Admiral Glass, with his flag secretary and flag lieutenant, will meet the vessels in San Francisco, going by rail, as the accommodations on the ships are not sufficient under present arrangements. Either the Marblehead or the Boston will be the temporary flagship after the arrival of the fleet at San Francisco.

CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

"Women feel where men think," said the female with the square chin. "Yes," signed the man who had been married three times; "that's why men become bald."—Lyre.

THE BEST TREATMENT that can be given cuts, bruises, sprains, scalds or like injuries is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It allays the pain almost instantly and should always be kept on hand. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GET STRONG.

To get much benefit or happiness out of life one must have the average degree of strength. Weak persons always miss the cream and marrow of what the world has to offer. And yet what multitudes are weak! They would freely give all they have for strength and vigor yet know of no way to make the exchange; such people are easily tired and fall into low and melancholy moods; they are apt also to lose weight. Weakness is commonly the result of a diseased condition, often without pain or any acute symptoms. The appetite is poor, the digestion feeble, the blood pale and wanting in all the elements of true vitality. The trouble is with the nerves and the food system. The remedy is a safe and powerful tonic, cleanser and builder like **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** which never fails to make the weak strong. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is a medicine of to-day. The products of the most advanced medical science enter into its composition. To it thousands owe renewed strength and zest for work and enjoyment. One bottle convinces. Dr. F. Hanger, of Canada, says: "I consider your preparation of cod liver oil an invaluable remedy in the treatment of weak, emaciated, nervous and dyspeptic patients. I have used it both in my practice and in my own family and met with the best of results in its use, the patients showing a gain from the first day it was used." It is effective in diseases of the blood, lungs and assimilation. You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists everywhere in the world.

Will Occupy New Wharves.

The waterfront headquarters of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will be transferred the latter part of this week from Steuart street to Greenwich-street wharves, where more wharfage, as well as fine new office quarters, have been provided for the company by the Harbor Commission. The next big freighter of the line to dock at the new wharves will probably be the Arizona, now on its six-day voyage from New York, but which is to call at Port Los Angeles en route to discharge 200 tons of steel rails. Steuart-street wharf is to be used temporarily by the salmon ships, and later by the vessels of the Robert Dollar and Charles Nelson companies.—Chronicle.

New Rates on Transports.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—An important revision of subsistence rates on board the Army transports has been effected. It is a return to the former rates. Hereafter the cabin passengers will pay \$1 instead of \$1.50 per day, the ship's officers 75 cents instead of \$1, and petty officers 50 cents instead of 75 cents.

UNABLE TO WALK

INSPECTOR JORDAN CRIPPLED
WITH INFLAMMATORY
RHEUMATISM.A City Official of Lynn, Mass., Tells
How He Was Cured by Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills.

There is scarcely a city or village from the Atlantic to the Pacific which has not its quota of rheumatic cripples. That much of their suffering and inconvenience is unnecessary is proven by the fact that a specific has been found for rheumatism in all its forms, a remedy that has cured extremely stubborn cases. The statement of a recent cure should give encouragement to the most hopeless sufferer.

Charles F. Jordan, of No. 1 New Chatham street, Lynn, Mass., inspector of sewer construction in that city for many years, was for a long time afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism in his feet, which made him unable to walk.

"It is hardly necessary to say that my condition was extremely painful," he says. "The rheumatism settled in the joints and made me helpless so far as walking was concerned. The skin became very tender and sore and I suffered agonies every time I had an attack."

"My sister-in-law advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I took them with the best results. They also had a beneficial effect upon my general health. I might add that my daughter-in-law is taking this remedy for paralysis of the face and finds that the pills are helping her greatly."

Rheumatism has been treated in widely different ways even in quite recent times and ignorant superstition has furnished many so-called "cures" to ward off the disease. Most people now know that to cure rheumatism it must be treated through the blood and to prevent the disease the blood must be kept pure. External applications such as oils and liniments, while they may relieve and soothe the pain, have no more power to permanently cure rheumatism than a horse-chestnut carried in the pocket has to prevent it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have a powerful effect in combating the poisons in the blood which cause rheumatism. This is the secret of the miraculous success of these pills in curing many severe disorders of the blood and nerves which do not yield to ordinary medicines. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People may be obtained at all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

THE PORTUGUESE
IN LCAOL POLITICS

Editor Advertiser: It gives me pleasure in denying the statement in yesterday's Bulletin saying that twenty-nine gentlemen of the Portuguese colony had signed their names to organize a second Portuguese Republican club. Last Thursday a petition was around among the Portuguese asking them to sign their names for the purpose of organizing a Protective Association in which I signed my name to aid the young Portuguese in obtaining government positions and not with an idea of organizing a new Republican club.

A Portuguese Republican club was organized during last year's campaign which still exists with its officers as follows: President, Mr. Furtado; Vice-Pres., Theo. Melin; Sec., John B. de Freitas and Treas., John F. de Souza. The Portuguese Republican club was recognized by the Republican party and was asked to recognize Mr. Frank Andrade as their representative, and the request was granted.

I believe there is a scheme floating somewhere to disrepute those who have worked for the Republican party and to create dissension among my countrymen and I believe also that all earnings must be earned with honesty and sincerity. It is time for the leaders of the Republican party to have their eyes opened and must prevent that the Wind Bag will not cause disharmony among the Portuguese who are Republican and I trust that no true Portuguese will follow such leader.

If the leaders of the Republican party desire to know what the Wind Bag is doing read the Portuguese paper which was handed a few days ago to the President of the Republican Central Committee. As a Republican I will work and support the straight ticket. Portuguese beware of your enemy.

ONE OF THE 29.

The Immigration Station.

F. M. Bechtel who was sent here to superintend the erection of the new immigration station, received no word yesterday from Commissioner Sargent as to when work is to be commenced. Mr. Sargent wrote recently that the delay was caused by the question as to whether the work will be done by the Treasury Department or by the Department of Labor and Commerce. The appropriation for the station was made under the head of public buildings, over which the supervising architect of the Treasury Department has control. The Department of Commerce was not in existence at the time the law was passed, and it is doubtful now whether Mr. Bechtel will supervise the work here.

HAS LAST SAY.

"Say, Pa," queried little Billy Bloomer, "what's an echo?"
"An echo, my son," replied the old man with a sigh long drawn out, "is the only thing that can strum a woman out of the last word."—Lyre.

THE BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS, New York, has overruled the protest of J. & L. Low and Alexander & Baldwin relative to coal imported in the bark Antelope and barkentine Wreathier.

OUR CASE
UNDERSTOODJustice Galbraith Had
Talk With Senator
Felton.

Justice C. A. Galbraith of the Supreme Court returned with Mrs. Galbraith in the Alameda. While going to San Francisco in the Korea, Justice Galbraith received a dose of ptomaine poisoning which made him miserable for some time after he was ashore. The cool weather of San Francisco braced him up and Mrs. Galbraith and he enjoyed a stay there finely, going thence to Los Angeles and points of attraction in that neighborhood.

Senator Cullom was met in San Francisco and expressed some desire to make a trip to the islands, with which he became familiarized as a member of the Hawaiian Commission that framed the Organic Act. Many people Justice Galbraith met were eager to visit Hawaii.

Senator Felton told him that Hawaiian affairs were better understood by public and business men on the Coast than was perhaps believed at the islands. For himself he had opposed annexation because of his belief that what has happened would result to Hawaii from the change.

Reference was to the labor question. Senator Felton said that well informed people up there fully understood that cheap labor was necessary to the maintenance and development of the Hawaiian sugar industry. Yet, owing to the attitude of the mainland labor organizations, it would be useless to try to induce Congress to modify the immigration laws in their Hawaiian application. While the labor bodies knew that cheap labor, restricted to Hawaii, would be no detriment to American labor interests on the mainland, yet on general principles they would have none of such a concession to the Territory of Hawaii.

With Justice Galbraith here, only one Circuit Judge need be called to the appellate bench for the purpose of enabling the Supreme Court to take up emergency business, such as the registration matter, at the opening of the fall session on Monday.

THE CABLE BUZZES
AGAIN WITH BONDS

Bonds were buzzing on the Pacific cable again yesterday. Secretary Carter sent this from Washington, referring to Treasurer Kepolikal's message giving the reason for restricting the loan flotation in New York to \$750,000: "Change detriment. Naturally better price with monopoly."

The last word suggests that Mr. Carter has a line out to a syndicate ready to negotiate for the entire loan, or the million thereof contained in the plan arranged before he left Honolulu.

Treasurer Kepolikal, in the following reply agreed upon at a meeting of the executive council, intimates that the "original plan" is not abandoned so far as the actual issue of bonds is concerned. That is, \$250,000 at once, \$500,000 in January and \$250,000 in April. Mr. Kepolikal cabled:

"No objection to tenders for one million. Authority to accept bids and amount of same will be forwarded on receipt of information. Bids are being received here and must be considered. Monopoly depends on nature of all bids. Bonds to issue according to original plan."

Besides the bids of prospective contractors for public works here, Politt & Co. of San Francisco are sending a bid. There may be others. After all, the whole loan is but a feasible to large financiers, and if it is attractive enough for a monopoly anywhere, the Territory will be the party benefited. Local contractors will not squeal if they obtain cash instead of five per cent. bonds while money costs several more units of percentage in Honolulu. The community will hardly complain of the introduction of outside capital.

MILITIA WAS NOT
COMPLIMENTED

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Reports of Army officers charged with the inspection of the militia of various States are all at the War Department, but some of them are so uncomplimentary that it has been decided not to make the reports public unless the Governors of the States desire it.

It is said at the department that in certain states the militia is little more than a mere shell, without an organization worthy the name, and with discipline, finances and equipment in the worst possible state. In order to protect these states from unpleasant comment all the reports will be withheld and referred to the Governors of states who may make them public if they like.

Regulation Affecting Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations for the identification of imported sugars subject to countervailing duties under the act of 1897. The regulations require all entries of imported sugars to be accompanied by a certificate of origin stating where the sugar was produced, the country of origin or the country of destination, with a description of marks and matters intended to enable tracing of particular packages of sugar.

The Board of General Appraisers, New York, has overruled the protest of J. & L. Low and Alexander & Baldwin relative to coal imported in the bark Antelope and barkentine Wreathier.

Be Strong

Why not be strong? Why not have a good appetite and a good digestion? Why not feel well and hearty all the time? You can just as well have it your own way as not, for there is strength, vitality, power and good health in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Always keep it on hand.



Here are the words and the photograph of Mr. R. H. Archer, of Hobart, Tennessee: "I often find myself weak, without appetite, and my whole system all run down. My blood gets impure and I have boils and eruptions. Then I always use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It makes my blood pure and rich, gives me strength and vitality, and braces me up wonderfully."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's. Keep Ayer's Pills on hand and quickly correct any tendency to constipation. It's an easy way to prevent sickness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Hollister's
Roach
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KILLS COCKROACHES

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TRY IT

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,
FOOT STREET.

NEW YORK LIFE

BARK YOKUANO Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
November 5th-10th. FREIGHT
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.
For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
37 Kilby St., Boston,
or C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

SEND SOLDIERS
TO ST. LOUIS

The News strongly favors sending a company of the Hawaiian National Guard to the St. Louis Fair. A live exhibit of this nature would prove a drawing card and would do more to attract attention to Hawaii and the Hawaiians than almost any other form of attraction. By all means send a picked body of men, and fill their pockets with tourist literature.—Maui News.

Cargo of Coal Heated.

The British bark Morven, which sailed from Fenuath on June 30th for Honolulu and this port with coal, and put into St. Michael on July 27th, is likely to be detained some time at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, where she subsequently put in. The discharging her cargo of coal has been completed, according to a telegram received yesterday, and the coal now landed is heated. The cargo has been surveyed and a recommendation has been made for its sale, on the ground that it is unsafe to reship.—Chronicle.

Answers in Admiralty.

Answers were filed yesterday in a Federal court, to Sailer Schirm's claim of \$18,000 damages, and to Mrs. H. S. Almy's libel of Cotton Bros. & Co. The value of a trucked barrel of the Phelps came it is claimed that the complainant received \$18,000 and that Honolulu is a most convenient port for the same. Assistance Cotton Bros. & Co. claim that the Almy had no right to sue through their negligence. The count of the house was a mere libel, purely attached to the fact of the trucking the barrel as a whole.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonia. It has to feed upon Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammonia)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director,
15-16 John St., New York,
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THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

NAVY OFFICER LOSES HIS HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—According to the Attorney-General the Constitution did not follow the flag in the case of the establishment of the United States Government in the island of Guam.

When the American naval colony was originally established in Guam with Admiral (then Captain) Leary as the supreme power, one of his assistants, Lieutenant W. E. Safford, obtained one of the very good dwelling-houses on the island by purchase from the owner and improved it to such an extent that it became practically the most desirable residence there.

Governor Leary finally concluded that Lieutenant Safford's house was needed by the Government as an executive mansion, and opened negotiations for its purchase. The price asked, however, the Governor thought excessive, and when he and Lieutenant Safford could not agree Governor Leary finally condemned the premises for Government purposes and took possession.

Lieutenant Safford made a vigorous protest against this summary proceeding, and appealed to Washington for redress, financial and otherwise. Ever since then the case has been under consideration, and finally became so complicated that it was referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion on the legal principles involved.

The Attorney-General has now sustained the action of Governor Leary as being legal under the peculiar circumstances of the case. In his opinion the Attorney-General holds that the Constitution has not been extended to Guam by Congressional enactment, and that the sole power of government of the island has been necessarily and properly committed by the President to the Naval Governor, and that in appropriating the property of Safford he was entirely within his authority in the exercise of the right of eminent domain and that the United States Government has a clear and valid title to the property in dispute. He holds that the Treasury can lawfully allow the owner the price paid for the property by order of the Governor of the island. Admiral Leary has died and Lieutenant Safford has resigned from the Navy to accept a position in the Agricultural Department.

ELKS GETTING READY TO BUILD

At a meeting of the Elks Society, held at the Elks Club, the committee in charge of the new building project reported that they had secured a site for the new building on the corner of the old Elks Club building. The new building will be a two-story structure, and will be completed in about six months.

READ ALL OF THIS

You Never Know the Moment When This Information May Prove of Infinite Value.

(From the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald.) It is worth considerable to any citizen of Honolulu to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime, frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know then that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the rectum or skin, generally termed eczema. One application convinces—a continuation cures. Read this proof:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Aroha," Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Dear Sir:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE KINDERGARTEN PAST YEAR'S WORK

At the annual meeting held yesterday of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, Mrs. S. B. Dole presiding, gratifying reports of the year's work were presented. Miss Lawrence, superintendent, gave a general report. Mrs. Thompson and Miss Johnson reported on the Castle Home. Mrs. Thompson, reporting on the sanitary branch, acknowledged the kind services of Dr. Waterhouse.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. A. B. Wood; first vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Allen; second vice-president, Mrs. S. B. Dole; third vice-president, Mrs. John Usborne; recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Waterhouse; financial secretary, Mrs. H. C. Coleman; treasurer, Mrs. F. M. Swanzy; auditor, W. L. Howard.

MORMONS IN CONFERENCE

The semi-annual conference of the Mormon, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, on the island of Oahu, came to a close last evening at the Mormon church on Punchbowl street, after a two-days session. The conference was well attended, delegations having augmented the Honolulu section, from Laie, Waiakua, Puukoa, and Waikiki.

The church building was hardly large enough to seat all the visitors, some being compelled to remain outside. Elder D. H. Madsen of Provo, Utah, presiding elder of the church in Utah, had charge of the conference, assisted by Elder O. H. Byrber, and a visiting elder from New Zealand.

The purpose of the gathering which corresponds to the great gathering every April and October in Salt Lake City, the Mormon headquarters, was to unite the members of the church, to make them better acquainted, increase the bond of religious fellowship and to teach them the gospel by preaching and also by giving class exercises of the Sunday-school, mutual institute associations and kindergartens.

The semi-annual reports were characterized by Elder Madsen as being very satisfactory. Fifty-eight converts had been added since April and there had also been an admission of thirty children. There is a membership here among the natives of 1800.

JAPANESE ALMOST CAUSED TRAGEDY

The playfulness of a partially intoxicated Japanese almost caused a tragedy yesterday afternoon on Hotel street close to the River street switch of the Rapid Transit, and only for the fact the would-be victim was shed with the big wooden shoes, the coroner would have been summoned.

As a car came onto the switch, bound toward Fort street, a Japanese woman trotted out of a store where soda pop cakes and sweetmeats in general are sold, and started for the corner to board the car. The woman had barely gained the sidewalk when a kimono-clad Japanese man ran out of the store laughing and chattering. Coming up with the woman he put his hand between her shoulders and gave a forcible shove and she plunged forward toward the moving car, which ran about two feet from the curb. The woman's clumsy shoes twisted her about as she seemed ready to fall, and in the end she managed to keep her equilibrium.

The passengers on the car held their composure breathes momentarily, expecting that the woman would be ground under the wheels.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The loan issue was of course the chief topic of importance in the commercial world during the week. Fortunately the differences which developed in the interchange of cablegrams at long range, ended yesterday in cable from Secretary Carter, which will, without doubt, settle the whole matter. With Federal government backing, our bonds should sell at a premium anywhere in the United States, when it is considered that many of the bonds, placed on the same basis by Secretary Shaw, are at a lower per cent of interest than the Territorial bonds, making the local issue more to be preferred.

SALE OF BONDS.

Local bonds sold well during the week, the purchases being attributed to investments made by those who profited in the sugar dividends in the first of the month. About \$20,000 in bonds were disposed of through the Bank of Hawaii, including a substantial block of Pioneer Mill. Quite a lot of money was distributed in stock dividends the last week, as follows: Wilder S. S. Co. (quarterly), 2 per cent; Ewa Plantation, 1-2 per cent; C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent; Honouliuli, 2 per cent; Kahuku (quarterly), 2 per cent; Onomea (S. F. Oct. 5), 2 per cent; Pioneer, 1-2 per cent; Aikau, 3 per cent; Waimanalo, 1 per cent; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent; Hawaiian Electric Co., 1-2 per cent.

Last week on the Stock Exchange was described as "slumpy" by one broker. The sales fell off considerably from the record of the past month although the quotations remained unchanged, even without sales to stiffen them. Not a sale of Onomea, which for two weeks has been the heaviest seller, was reported during the week, although no doubt some of the stock changed hands at private sale. Ewa and Hawaiian Commercial were the only stocks dealt in to any extent, and they were almost the only stocks in which there was the slightest activity. There were sales of Ewa at \$23 and 100 at \$22.75. In Hawaiian Commercial there was one sale of 100 at \$46 and of a third 100 at the same figure. The first sale of Honolulu Rapid Transit was reported for some time, 25 preferred at \$100. There was one sale of Kahuku, 70 at \$21, and 125 Oahu at \$10.

LAST OF SUGAR SHIPMENT.

With the departure of the Dirigo yesterday practically the entire sugar crop for 1903 has been started towards market. The Brakine M. Phelps will take nearly all that remains, excepting of the Hawaiian Agricultural which grinds almost the entire year. The estimate for the year's crop by the Planter's Monthly is 420,000 tons.

HILLO-KOHALA RAILWAY.

Letters from President Philip Peck of the Hilo-Kohala railway contain encouraging news of that project. Mr. Peck is now at the far end of the proposed line clearing up the right of way. The old survey is to be used with a slight change, which will cut the grade considerably in one place. Secretary Lewis of the company received on the last mail a letter from an eastern firm, inquiring for specifications for bridges required on the road. The construction work will not be commenced for some time—not until Mr. Peck is assured of the right of way over the entire line.

KAMALO'S PROSPECTS.

Now there is another deal on foot as to the disposition of the Kamalo Sugar Plantation. On Wednesday, Edmunds, the promoter who started Pain's distal plantation on this island, will leave for a visit to the Molokai plantation with a view to turning its thousands of acres into sugar. The scheme is to ask the present stockholders of Kamalo to allow the enterprise to be undertaken, with a proviso that if sugar increases in value again, sufficiently, that then another attempt be made to grow cane. If the stockholders agree to stay by the proposition, new stock will be issued for sale, either assessable or non-assessable, in a sufficient amount to start the enterprise going.

BUILDING.

The Robinson building on Queen street has been practically completed. The carpenters finished work yesterday and the plate glass will probably all be in by tomorrow evening. The Kerr building is also nearing completion, and work is progressing rapidly on the Odd Fellows' new structure.

The plans drawn for the naval commandant's office by Architect Gill of this city, have been approved by the Supervising Architect. The house will be built at Pearl City and not at Punchbowl as was originally intended. Several architects are working on the revised plans for a St. Louis Fair building. A \$5,000 structure is now contemplated. Plans for the new insane asylum are also being prepared, but they are waiting until a decision is reached as to the location of the proposed building. The \$30,000 immigration station is held up by a disagreement in Washington as to whether the Treasury or Commerce departments should build it. The \$80,000 quarantine station is also held up for some reason or other, in Washington.

BERRY'S REVIEW.

Berry's report for September says:

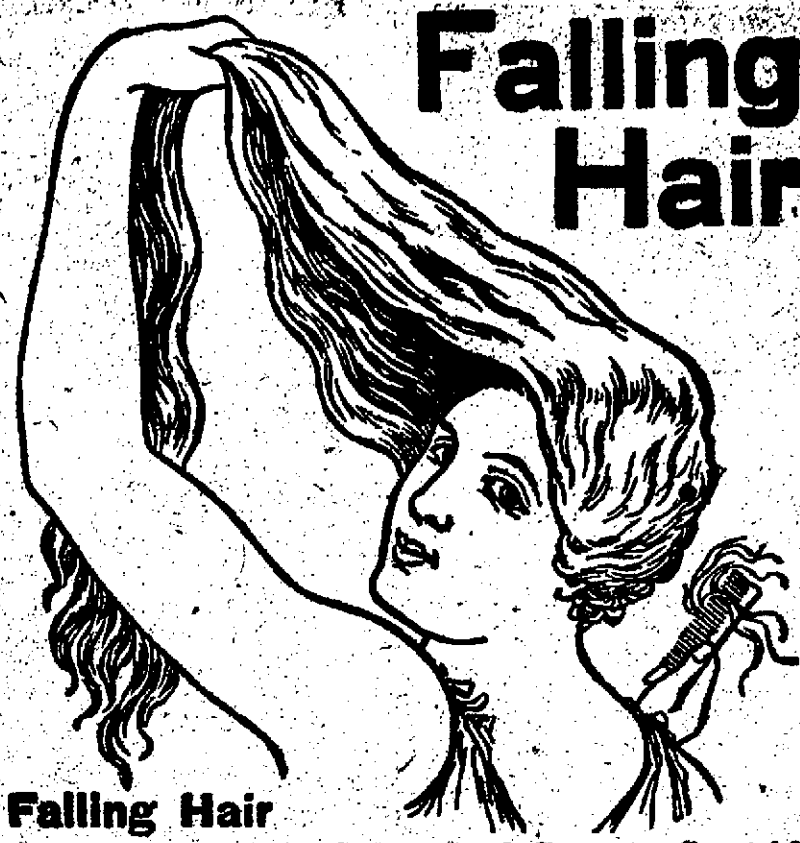
This has not been nearly so good a month for merchandising as last, nor up to September 1902 for selling goods and collecting money. In the "higher financial circles," and on the Stock Exchange it has been an excellent twelfth of a year. Money in considerable sums is easy, a number of heavy deals in securities have been consummated and the bankers and brokers appear to be more than satisfied with the "times," though both wholesale and retail merchants complain in no uncertain tones. It is a significant fact and a helpful circumstance that the money factors are willing to extend loans when interest obligations are met promptly. There are but few foreclosures of a class or character that might be termed unavoidable.

It is quite safe to predict, we believe that for general trade the final quarter will be the record-breaking term of 1903. Scores of small buyers who usually stock up in September, have delayed or postponed purchasing this year for the holiday trade and will doubtless now come into the market with a rush. There will be extraordinary care on the part of both buyers and sellers. The understanding is pretty clear at this time that there must be certainty of early settlement as a prerequisite to ordering. On the other hand the retailer will have a care to place on his counters and in handy storage only what he may have a quite reasonable faith of selling readily. The conservative men of the community declare that business as a whole in Honolulu is now on a better basis than for several years, and that as a readjustment has been practically accomplished, "times" will improve right along. It can scarcely be reasoned otherwise when there is taken into consideration the splendid condition of the sugar estates all over the group and the steadiness and strength of the commodity on the market.

Great things are in store for Honolulu, with the restoration of the calling of the United States transports en route to Manila, the prospective visit of the North Pacific Squadron in command of Admiral Glass, the expenditure of close to half a million dollars in local public improvements and the probability of large improvements with correspondingly great disbursements here by both the army and navy departments.

Onomea is still the great stock on the local exchange. It has advanced steadily from \$24 to \$34 a share. Far is \$20. The "figure men" say that at \$34 there is 14 per cent on the money invested assured for the next twelve months. Honokaa is looking up and while it is not probable that there will be a dividend before 1905, the stock from present indications has chances of reaching par in a few months. Hawaiian Sugar (Makaweli) and Kahuku are lagging a bit, but the heavy holders are more than satisfied with the outlook of each of these properties. Another rather slow one that is gilt-edged is Oahu Railway, but it takes a lot of money to swing a block of railway of any size and what is bought is for investment only. There is a sharp demand for the railway bonds. The bonds of the Rapid Transit Company are in great favor. Pioneer bonds are being moved along nicely by the Bank of Hawaii. In a recent number of the American Banker, one of the strongest financial papers on the mainland, there is a half page of information on the Pioneer bonds. This is the first time, we apprehend, that a Hawaiian security has been so expounded abroad and it is a fine advertisement for the islands.

Geo. R. Carter, Secretary of the Territory, is now within the zone of the American money centers with authority in full to dispose of a large portion of the bonds authorized by the last legislature. Mr. Carter is well equipped for this mission and is working hard, with every prospect of success. That staunch friend of Hawaii, Mr. Edward Pollitz, of San Francisco has called that he has mailed a bid for territorial bonds. Mr. Henry E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works, has with his usual shrewdness, "cast an anchor to windward" by arranging on contingency with a number of responsible contractors to accept territorial bonds in payment for work. These bonds, by the way, readily received the necessary approval of the president.

**Falling Hair**

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL BATH is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. Africa: Depot: LEXINGTON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FORTRESS CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. EACE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he repented to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALETTATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, T. Davy & Co., Limited, London.

THE MOSQUITO WAR AT SUEZ

That warfare against the mosquito may be successful, if it is waged thoroughly and relentlessly, seems to be shown by the results attained on the Isthmus of Suez, where the Canal Company has been trying for several months to exterminate the insects. A contributor to Cosmos says of this isthmian mosquito-war:

"A special service has been organized for the purpose. All cisterns have been given a thin coating of oil, which prevents the mosquitoes from breeding; and all marshes and ditches where stagnant water might accumulate have been drained. At the same time medicine has been distributed which, by curing the fever, diminishes the poisoned sources whence the mosquitoes obtain their virus."

"Owing to this, since last December the number of cases of fever has sensibly diminished from month to month, as compared with the numbers in corresponding months of previous years."

"These operations have gone on for only a few months, and, of course, the anopheles has not completely disappeared; but the examination of specimens captured for this purpose shows that none were infected, which is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that the number of malarial patients has been reduced by proper medical treatment."

"The killing of the cisterns and the active surveillance of all the places where the mosquitoes can breed have had another happy result—the anopheles are not the only ones that have suffered; these measures have also caused the culex to disappear so completely that even in the hottest days of the season it has not been necessary to use mosquito nets."

"The month of August is the malarial season at Ismailia, and only after this period can we tell whether the efforts that have been made are fully successful. It is to be hoped that they are."

"Besides the immense advantage that will be gained for the region itself, this experiment will show what can be done in this line and with what chances of success. A war of the same kind is being waged in Havana, but we do not yet know its results."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

IT IS DANGEROUS to neglect a cold. Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It is always a result from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle. For sale by all dealers. Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Doctor: "Ah! out for a constitutional!" She: "Yes, I walk two miles before breakfast every morning for my complexion." Doctor: "Is the drug store so far as that?"—London Talker.

POLITICS IN THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN

The Republican County Committee has arranged the following schedule of meetings for this week:

Monday evening, at Liliha and Wyllie streets.
Tuesday evening, at Relief Camp No. 2, Kaula, and head of Emma street.
Wednesday evening, at Mark E. Robinson's residence, Nuuanu street.
Thursday evening, at Twile and Kaaka.
Friday evening, at Moanalua and Manoa.

PORTUGUESE MEETING.

There was a meeting of Portuguese voters at Lusitana hall, Alapai street, last night.

J. M. Vivas presided and spoke in favor of united support to the Republican ticket.

J. M. Camara, the former Democratic politician, said the present issue was one between brains and ignorance. There ought to be no question as to which side the Portuguese voters would join. They should bury past prejudices and unite for the welfare of the taxpayers.

Mr. Duval resented the views given by Mr. Durao in the Bulletin, which made out the Portuguese organization to be a piece of club.

On motion of J. M. Camara a conference of the officers of the two old clubs was ordered and they will report the result to the chairman who will then call a meeting.

NEW RULES FOR CUSTOMS SERVICE

Secretary Shaw has issued a new circular of instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs service regarding the extension of courtesies to persons from foreign countries. The new regulations are more restrictive than former rules on the subject. No courtesies are to be extended to any one except foreign ambassadors, ministers, the members of their suites, invalids and persons arriving in charge of their dead, or persons summoned home in haste by news of affliction or other imperative emergency. A change is made, however, in the cases of ladies traveling alone, when precedence in the examination of their baggage is authorized. The issuance of passes on revenue cutters is allowed only in exceptional cases.

Economical: First farmer—"Did they hear fire-escapes at the hotel where we slept, Zeke?" Second farmer—"No, but it was the most economical tavern I ever seen." First farmer—"In what way Zeke?" Second farmer—"Why they had a rope hanging in every room, so that you could commit suicide without wavin' the gun."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.



FORESTER HALL REPORTS

(Continued from page 1.)

closely the present forest line. It would be very hard to reforest the denuded portions, as the manile grass had come up and the forest was killed. Answering Mr. Thurston, he said he considered manile grass very damaging. The line should run to the boundary of Hamakua.

MOST IMPORTANT.

This was the most important matter, and should be the first taken up by the department. It was in very bad condition. Leaving Kohala the reservation of almost 5000 acres which was being made by Kukuhae, plantation should be taken in. Some means should be adopted so as to bring the whole thing under government control. The reservation should include those parts where the seedling forests exist. In that one district the presence of forests was more valuable and would continue to be more valuable than the use of the land for sugar, for grazing or even for homesteads. The forests there had a great influence on moisture both to windward and leeward. The reservation should be widened as it entered Hilo district to the 6000 foot level, which would take in existent ohia forests.

PLANTERS IMPORTUNATE.

He thought the line should be fixed below that level in the Puna district, he felt that there would be a continued pressure on the government to give land higher and higher for various uses. While there was no cause for increasing the rainfall in Hilo and Puna, still there would be a demand in the absence of restriction to take land from the forests to plantations.

At Pahala the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. was protecting the forest, but the government should assure its protection. It was a good fence and might as well stand. The line ran from 3000 feet to approximately 6000 feet in elevation. Trees above there seemed to be increasing.

On Mauna Kea, between 6000 and 8000 feet the mamane forest was increasing in spite of the cattle. The seedling capacity was so great that the seeds lay thickly upon the ground. Sheep injured the mamane by eating the young trees and the larger ones as high as they could reach. Cattle did not seem to injure the mamane. He did not consider it a problem there now. It would not be worth while going to any expense about protecting that forest.

KONA REGION.

Mr. Hall believed the Kona region should be examined, but understood the problem was not complicated there. Therefore he had thought it better to pay attention to other parts of the islands. Answering Mr. Thurston's question as to whether forest reservation was a sufficient reason for shutting out homestead land from settlement, Mr. Hall would not go so far as an affirmative but said he thought it a good plan to have fixed boundaries. Mr. Brown asked, with regard to Mauna Kea, how far it would be advisable to interfere with any industry. Mr. Hall's impression was that the forest was spreading both up and down the mountain and it would not be well to admit many sheep up there.

Mr. Judd told of land shells found six to twelve inches under loam near the Humuhu sheep station, indicating the existence of forest in ancient times there.

Mr. Hall, answering the Governor, said he saw the region west of the mountain at a distance and thought it should be examined. In a discussion of agricultural lands, Mr. Hall suggested that it might be policy to give small parts in exchange for land with forest lines. He stated that if a settler went into a forest and took fifty acres, the damage to the forest did not stop there. Our forests were so delicate that such a breach would constitute a sore spot from which the forest would die back.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Mr. Hall said the Kauai forests did not receive so full an examination as he would have liked. One large reserve taking in the central mountain was needed. It should include the swamp land marked on the map east of Waimea. Francis Day suggested that region and as Gay & Robinson had that land under lease an arrangement might be made. It would take a good deal of work and a large reservation should be made.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

In answer to the Governor, Mr. Hall said the algaroba was a valuable tree, which he had been told had effect on local showers along the coast. It was a forest that took care of itself. Governor Dole said it certainly had good effect at Waimea, Kauai, and Mr. Hall said that it was one man's opinion that the lantana gave a similar result in Kona.

Mr. Hall did not think the form of reservation was the most important matter. They should first protect the forests. After shutting out animals then begin a system of planting. Give preference to trees of commercial value. Mr. Hall gave a number of suggestions about administering the bureau until the superintendent comes out here. In answer to a question, he confidentially named two university men, trained in forestry technique, he had in mind as either of them being suited to the position. Replying to the Governor, he doubted if experience in India would be a recommendation, as conditions differed between tropical countries.

Besides a superintendent Mr. Hall occasioned grateful remarks by saying he hoped the Federal bureau would send out an instructor in forestry for the benefit of planters and others who took an active interest in forest promotion. This man would give his service free, except for board and traveling expenses, to go about the country giving instructions in tree planting.

Mr. Hall caused a laugh by one of his answers to the Governor, who spoke of the ohia lehua as seeming to thrive in spite of grasses. He said if the trees grew amidst undergrowth, the removal of the undergrowth would damage them. But if they came up on bare ground they would flourish there. At one place he had looked very closely for trees from a foot to ten feet high.

HEALANIS EN MASQUE

Oarsmen Plan Big Social Event for Next Month.

An event that promises to open the forthcoming social season with due brilliancy, has been arranged by the Healanis Boat and Yacht Club, which organization will give an elaborate masquerade fiesta and ball on the evening of Friday, November 6, at the Alhambra Young hotel, the date being chosen with special reference to the full moon which occurs on that date. No masquerade ball of any importance has been given since the big charity ball at the drill shed three years ago and the town is undoubtedly ripe for such an entertainment, especially when presented upon the lavish scale that the Healanis sets bids fair to be. Since the taking over of the drill shed by the military authorities with a bay was laid upon it as a place of amusement, there has been, until the Young hotel opened, no opportunity to give a masquerade from pure lack of accommodation. The Young hotel roof garden, with its jeweled electric lights, its palms, cool breezes, view over mountain, city and sea, and the full moon above it all, offers a setting for a masquerade which could hardly be beaten if paralleled. Should the weather prove treacherous, a rapid sortie can be made to the pavilion on the fourth floor which has also been preempted for this occasion.

The Healanis masquerade is planned to be an annual affair and will take the place of the yearly entertainments given at the opera house. The object is primarily the same, the paying off of the debt with which the club finds itself burdened every year. The public has always responded cheerfully to the call of the oarsmen, both Myrtle and Healanis, realizing that the extra expense is incurred through the two annual regattas in which the public reap their investments by watching the efforts of the rival crews.

The ball was decided upon at a meeting held two days ago and will, it is thought, prove a much more popular idea than the theatrical entertainment, besides having the advantage of being a novelty. Details have not yet been thoroughly worked out, but the affair being now in the hands of the following committee: A. L. C. Atkinson, S. Walker, Merle Johnson and Allan Dunn.

The ball will be a masquerade one, with unmasking at eleven o'clock, when prizes will be presented for the best costumes in various grades. These will be given by the Queen of the Masquerade who will be surrounded by a chosen court of twelve "dames and gentlemen." Tickets will also be arranged for admission only, when those who prefer to see the "passing show" without mingling with the dancers or donning costumes, can share in the entertainment. In all likelihood the Government band will be in attendance while two quartet clubs will furnish the impulse for the dancers.

The ball is to be under the general direction of patronesses from official and social life who will shortly be approached as to their willingness to so act. As the affair is purely a benefit it is generally estimated that an unusual interest will be taken in the event.

Manager Lake of the hotel has been most liberal in his terms to the club and is making special arrangements with a view to enhancing the general success of the fete. It is possible that, following the success of this year, the Healanis masquerade will become an annual institution. The rival club, the Myrtles, are entering heartily into the plans and will do all they can to help along their fellow "Knights of the Rowlock."

Chinaman in Irons.

A crazy Chinaman on the S. S. China attempted to commit suicide on the present trip to Honolulu, by slashing his abdomen with a French nail. He also endeavored to puncture his skull with it, and also used a scantling on the same piece of anatomy. He is in a serious condition and may not live. He is held in irons.

Another Chinaman has a pair of very badly scalded feet, a countryman having upset a bucket of boiling water on them.

There were sports coming up, but they had not yet met a cow. In the closing talk, Mr. Thurston and others mentioned several men who were ready to cooperate with the Government on forest preservation, such as Palmer Woods, W. H. Corbett, Manager Carter of Parker's ranch and John T. Baker of Hilo.

Mr. Hall urged the advisability of keeping in touch with the Federal Bureau.

THE BYSTANDER

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The gentle reminder of my editor that he does not agree with my estimate of Mr. Cooper, prompts me to say that The Bystander represents himself and whatever part of the public may side with him and does not at any time speak for the Advertiser. This column may fairly call itself a transient record of individual opinion. Ambrose Bierce, the keenest of free lances with the pen, and a satirist who makes Dean Swift at his best seem like a yokel writing by main force, once pinnacled a high column in the Examiner which became the backbone and yet the inaccessible goal of other critical writers who gathered about its base. Yet Bierce was often called down to render an account to his editor for sayings which that dread dignitary would not care to make his own; and as I view such catastrophes to letters and to freedom of speech, I cannot find it in my heart to complain that the humble imitations of, at least, the Bierce frankness which I now and then essay, should meet a similar fate. Discipline which the King receives without a perceptible wince is not for his lowly subjects to complain of. And so—Selah! Or sure kahi!

An item saying that Allen Herbert was again going to the coast set me thinking about the time he first landed there in 1849 or 1850 and my meeting with him at Grass Valley. We took to each other because we both came from the north of Europe and were about an age. I still recall how Herbert hit the mountain country and made it tremble, but that is another story. This one is about the time he asked me to be his partner in a prospecting trip but I had tied up with another man for a month and couldn't go. Then we drifted apart. A few months afterwards when all I had developed in my lead was an injun cemetery, Herbert and his partner turned up with sixty pounds avoirdupois of free gold. They had found a "pocket," one of those places where, in geologic ages past, two molten veins of yellow metal had met and mingled, cooling in a crevice of the granite along with the granite itself. Selling his half of the gold for cash Herbert started back to Europe for a tour. I heard of him in Bjornskjoe, dazzling his boyhood friends and next in Paris, amazing the boulevards with his smartness of attire. He skipped to Spain and put a location notice on the Rock of Gibraltar claiming so many feet each way with all its spurs, angles and sinuosities; and next I heard of him at Constantinople ready, if he got a chance, to let the Sultan in on the ground floor. For two years Herbert flashed across the firmament of Europe and then finding his money low, he started back to Grass Valley. He arrived with fine enthusiasm; he was going to look for another pocket, but he toiled in vain. For two years he pined the pick and shovel and did not make his grub. But he made something else that was going to honor drafts for long years to come and that was the splendid constitution which has brought him near the eighties with eye undimmed, with the color of youth in his cheeks and with every faculty unimpaired. I picked up some gold in a grocery store beside that gurgling aridiferous creek which runs down through Grass Valley and Nevada City and thence to the Sacramento, but when I look at my friend Herbert and then into the glass at my own shrunken and emaciated form, I wish that I had put in more time with the pick and shovel in my youth and less of it standing behind the counter. For me I am old in feeling as well as years; for him, he seems to have drunk at the fountain of perpetual youth.

Another grand old man is Dr. McGrew. He came here, I believe, to collect a debt from the then American Minister, and as it took him some time to get the money, he became enamored of the place and stayed here. Before then he had been the medical director of an Army Corps with high rank and, by quick wit in answering the chief of a Confederate raiding party, had saved a Union Major General from capture. The Doctor was always a radical and it did not take him long to become an annexationist. For almost a generation he worked to put the flag he had followed in the Civil War on the towers of the Royal Palace and he lived to see the day when it was hoisted there. Kalakaua always liked him for his straightforward ways. The King was surprised by white sycophants who asked him to please forgive the accident of birth which had made them white against their will; but he never heard anything of that sort from Dr. McGrew. Instead the Doctor told him just what he thought about things here and how much better it would be for white Americans to rule the country. The King always laughed about the Doctor's bluntness and never took offense.

He was a simple, good-natured soul, was Kalakaua Rex. On his famous journey around the world W. N. Armstrong called him on deck in the Red Sea and showed him where the children of Israel had crossed dry shod and remarked casually that they had lately dredged up Pharaoh's field glass with his name engraved upon it. The King was bound to go ashore at Aden and buy the glass of the pawnbroker who had it. His Majesty was a day in learning that he had been the victim of a practical joke.

Kalakaua was victimized again on that trip, but by accident. The Khedive sent a Prince of the Blood to bring him to Cairo by a special train, telegraphing the midway station to prepare a suitable lunch for the King of the Sandwich Islands. When the special arrived there was nothing to eat but a small mound of sandwiches. The telegram had got mixed up.

Is Charles R. Bishop ever coming back to Honolulu? Years have passed since his last visit. A little while ago I saw him in San Francisco and, watching him pass with that look of high-born conventionality on his frosty face, I could not recreate the romantic youngster I had known in the old island days. I would as soon have accused the Sphinx, resting in stony loneliness upon the desert sands, of flirting with Cleopatra in his younger time, as to have told a stranger that this flinty banker had once wooed and won a dusky island princess in the soft moonlight which wrought the ghost of palms upon the shore. Yet it is all true. Few men have had such a summer novelette career—for a glacial magnate of finance—as this same Charles R. Bishop. If he would come back and thaw I would be glad to pay his passage over.

I hear funny stories from Tonga about the troubles of Bishop Willis. The Anglican church in the Colonies has the wise rule of sending no missionaries to South Sea Islands where other Christian bodies are at work. It holds that there should be no warfare of sects to interrupt the simple task of winning heathen from their idols and pointing them to the true God. At Tonga the Wesleyans first established themselves and so the Australian and New Zealand Bishops refrained from sending missionaries there. Under the Wesleyan away there had been some slight but unauthorized Episcopal invasion from England itself, but things had quieted down when, of a sudden, His Lordship Bishop Willis, the Don Quixote of the church, bottled in with lance at rest. Then all was confusion, which is Bishop Willis's natural element. Of course the colonial church would not recognize Willis and the Tongan King tried to freeze him out, but of this the aged Bishop Militant recked nothing. So there he stays ready to fight all comers. I am told that, in the midst of the turmoil, he still finds time to write letters of "advice" to his former supporters here, which are skillfully devised to make a row.

There was a remark in one of Col. Fitch's articles the other day about the impossibility of a rich man's being civil to a poor man without getting a bid for a loan, which set me thinking. We have all seen how prosperity changes the manner of a man and are apt to call the new attitude a result of pride or haughtiness. Sometimes it is, but oftener the coolness and stiffness is merely assumed to repel the borrower. When among friends whom the millionaire has no cause to distrust, he is as simple, natural and genial as he ever was. But in sheer self-defense he refuses to unbend in public, though regretting in his heart of hearts that he has no curbstone chance to be a good fellow any more. By the same token rich men are often called peevish. The most of them don't like to be but it is their easiest method of defense against the common instinct to peep them. A millionaire cannot buy a lot, a horse, a picture or a hitching post as cheaply as I can and it makes him mad. So he squeezes the last cent and matches his wits in a close bargain against the other man's. Can you blame him, under the circumstances?

BY AUTHORITY.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Every Candidate for a County office in the Counties of East Hawaii, West Hawaii, Maui and Kauai must file his nomination paper at the office of the Secretary of the Territory, in Honolulu, not later than five o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 13th, 1903, accompanied by a deposit of Twenty-five Dollars.

Nomination papers must be signed by not less than twenty-five (25) duly qualified electors of the County for which such election is to be held.

G. R. CARTER,
Secretary of the Territory.
C. R. BUCKLAND,
Electoral Registrar,
Honolulu, Sept. 12, 1903.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of J. K. Kamele, Deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing, Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. Kaathala Kamele, of Kula, Maui, alleging that J. Kamele, of said Kula, Maui, died intestate at Keolu, Kula, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1902, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to herself. It is ordered that Wednesday, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Wailuku, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for three consecutive weeks in the "Kilauea" and "Hawaiian Gazette" newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, October 2nd, 1903.

(Seal.)
(Signed) JOHN W. KALUA,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

Attest:
(Signed) L. E. CROOK,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

2637—Oct. 6, 12, 20, 27.

AN HONORED GENERAL

Sir Wm. Gascoigne Here From Hongkong Garrison.

Sir William Gascoigne, Major General commanding the British troops in Hongkong, was a through passenger on the Siberia yesterday en route to London. He is returning after five years of honorable service.

Amongst the rank and file Sir William made himself popular in the extreme, and in the eyes of the majority of the Hongkong garrison he is a veritable idol. A disciplinarian in every sense of the word, he always evinced concern for the welfare of those under him, and while he conducted the affairs of the garrison with firmness he was never harsh, and it is the kindness that has always characterized his commands and actions that endeared him to all. His departure caused many regrets, and the memories of his stay on the island will remain long in the minds of those whose pleasure it was to serve under him, and those who had the privilege of associating with him in private circles. Sir William has never been particularly prominent in public concerns—his office precluding that—but the work he has done when administering the affairs of the Colony in the absence of the Governor, stamps him as a man with a keen insight into those things which make for the well-being of the community, and the consolidation and advancement of the Empire's interests. From civil circles, too, Sir William took Lady Gascoigne, who by her personal charm, won the hearts of all those with whom she came in contact. Lady Gascoigne was a distinct loss to the female community in general and to the ladies of the garrison in particular. With them she was a special favorite.

Lady Gascoigne was presented on the eve of her departure with a token of friendship from the ladies of the garrison, and the General was presented by the officers with an illuminated address.

A guard of honor escorted them to Blakes Pier and gave them a royal send off.

Major General Sir William Gascoigne, late Governor of Hongkong, visited the Paik yesterday, accompanied by Lady Gascoigne, and the eminent New York surgeon, Dr. Weil, and Mrs. and Miss Weil. They also visited Governor Cleghorn's gardens at Wailuku and Hon. B. M. Damon's gardens at Moanaloa.

Sir William and Lady Gascoigne were entertained at dinner, in the evening by Col. Macfarlane, at the Hawaiian hotel, previous to their embarking on the S. S. Siberia. Dr. Weil and family were also of the party.

A LINGERING COUGH may result in consumption. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures coughs, colds and influenza. It contains no harmful substance and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.